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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

PUBLIC LAW 623--80th Congress

Chapter 447--2d Session

S. 1486

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 623

SALARY PAYMENTS DURING SUSPENSION. Authorizes the payment of salaries for periods during which Federal employees are removed or suspended without pay from civil service and who are reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustified; and provides that for all purposes except the accumulation of leave employees shall be deemed to have rendered service during such periods of removal or suspension.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON S. 1486

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| June 20, 1947 | S. 1486 was introduced by Senator Thye and was referred to the Senate Committee on Civil Service. Print of the bill as introduced. |
| July 1, 1947 | S. 1486 was ordered reported by Senate Committee. |
| July 2, 1947 | Senate Committee reported S. 1486 without amendment. Senate Report 414. Print of the bill as reported. |
| January 12, 1948 | S. 1486 was debated and passed the Senate as reported. |
| January 13, 1948 | S. 1486 was referred to the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Print of the bill as referred. |
| February 27, 1948 | House Committee reported S. 1486 with an amendment. House Report 1436. Print of the bill as reported. |
| March 15, 1948 | House debated and passed S. 1486 as reported. |
| March 16, 1948 | Senate Conferees appointed. |
| March 23, 1948 | House Conferees appointed. |
| May 21, 1948 | Conferees agreed to file a report. |
| May 24, 1948 | House received the Conference Report. House Report 2011. |
| May 28, 1948 | Both Houses agreed to the Conference Report. |
| June 10, 1948 | Approved. Public Law 623. |

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1486

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 20 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Mr. THYE (for himself and Mr. O'CONNOR) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Civil Service

A BILL

To provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) section 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37
4 Stat. 555; 5 U. S. C. 652), is hereby amended by inserting
5 at the end of the first sentence thereof the following: "Any
6 person removed or suspended without pay from the classified
7 civil service, who upon appeal through proper authority
8 is subsequently reinstated or restored to duty on the ground
9 that such removal or suspension was unjustified or un-
10 warranted, shall be entitled to compensation for the period

1 of such removal or suspension less any amounts earned by
 2 him through other employment during such period of dis-
 3 charge or suspension, and shall for the purpose of the civil-
 4 service rules be deemed to have rendered service during
 5 such period."

6 (b) The amendment made by this section shall take
 7 effect, retroactively, as of January 1, 1947.

A BILL

To provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service.

By Mr. THYE and Mr. O'CONNOR

JUNE 20 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
 Civil Service

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 2, 1947
For actions of July 1, 1947
80th-1st, No. 125

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to continue appropriations, substituting its version for House's. House committee approved bill to provide for review of USDA packers-stockyards and perishable-commodities orders. House debated War Department civil appropriation bill. Sen. Byrd submitted resolution to investigate Government corporations.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS CONTINUATION. Passed H. R. 4031, to continue certain appropriations pending enactment of new appropriations, with the language of S. J. Res. 140 (see Digest 123). Indefinitely postponed action on S. J. Res. 140 in view of this. Sens. Bridges, Ball, Wherry, Cordon, McKellar, Hayden, and Thomas of Okla. were appointed conferees. (p. 8145.)
2. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, H. R. 3311, was passed with amendments (pp. 8133-43).
3. CIVIL SERVICE Committee ordered reported*: S. 999, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to require veterans to obtain a passing grade in civil-service examinations to be eligible for appointment; S. 1486, to require payment of salaries for the period of separation from Government service of persons in-
properly removed; and S. 1497, to provide for collection of statistics on certain
seeds and oils (p. D464).

*Copies not available until actually reported, when this Digest will carry a note to that effect.

4. FARM CREDIT; PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee considered S. 1381, to include employees of national farm loan associations under the Retirement Act, and the bill was referred to subcommittee for study (p. D464).
5. LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION, Nebr., resolutions were inserted by Sen. Butler, relating

to foot-and-mouth disease, sanitary embargo, 28-hour law, meat inspection, reciprocal trade, pledge to produce, packers and stockyards administration, cattle and beef industry committee, national livestock and meat board, American Meat Institute, national livestock tax committee (pp. 8128-9).

6. WAR POWERS. The Judiciary Committee submitted a report (S. Rept. 339, pt. 2) setting out the statutory provisions appearing in S. Doc. 42, relating to termination of war controls, and indicating how such provisions are affected by S. J. Res. 123, recently passed by the Senate (p. 8129).
7. CORPORATIONS. Chairman Aiken of the Executive Expenditures Committee stated that he has furnished each Senator a copy of a report by the Legislative Reference Service on "Major Government Lending Agencies" and inserted a statement regarding the report (pp. 8131-3).
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., announced that the Senate will not be in session Fri. and Sat. and that, this week, it is expected that the Senate will debate S. 1461, to continue export-control, allocations, and priorities powers (p. 8146).

HOUSE

9. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Price, Ill., spoke in favor of additional flood control, mentioning farm-land damage (p. 8175).
10. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 2700 (pp. 8216-8).
11. REPORT of the Office of Price Administration through Mar. 31, 1947, was received (H. Doc. 371)(p. 8219).
12. PERSONNEL. Received from the War Department a proposed bill to "amend section 102 (b) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 to exclude certain experts and consultants from the coverage of the act"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8219).
13. SUBMARGINAL LANDS. Received a petition from S. Dak. citizens opposing H. R. 1692, to provide for sale of USDA submarginal lands (p. 8219).
14. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Began debate on this bill, H.R. 4002 (pp. 8184-216). There was discussion throughout the debate of the farm lands and crops destroyed by floods.
15. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE. The Judiciary Committee ordered* reported H.R. 1470, to provide for the review of orders of the Federal Communications Commission and of certain orders of the Secretary of Agriculture made under the Packers and Stockyards Act and Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (p. D466).
*Copies of the bill and report will not be available until the bill is actually reported, when this Digest will include a statement to that effect.
16. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H.R. 3958, to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for patents and for taking action in the U.S. Patent Office with respect thereto (H.Rept. 757) (p. 8219).
17. MINERALS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendment H.R. 1602, to establish within the Interior Department a National Minerals Resources Division (H. Rept. 755) (p. 8219).

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed State, Justice, Commerce appropriations and blanketed appropriations extension and debated the Dooley nomination.

House passed 30 Private Calendar bills and completed general debate on War Department civil functions appropriations bill for 1948.

Postmaster nominations, Civil Service bills, and measures on international affairs were approved by Senate groups.

Bills on terminal-leave bonds, Foreign Service claims, Philippine War damages, patents, mineral resources, war claims, and veterans ordered reported to House.

See tables on résumé on Congressional activity and status of appropriations.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 8127-8133

Bills Introduced: Eight bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1538-1545; S. Res. 138, 139.

Pages 8129-8130

Bills Reported: Bills and resolutions were reported, as follows:

Report from Committee on the Judiciary on termination of war controls and indicating how such provisions are affected by S. J. Res. 123 (part 2, S. Rept. 339);

H. R. 3861, to allow newly chartered railroads, having been in bankruptcy, benefits of their predecessor's carry-overs (S. Rept. 406);

S. 1508, to extend until June 30, 1948, duration of act affirming intent of Congress that regulations of the business of insurance should be left to the States (S. Rept. 407);

H. R. 770, private relief bill (S. Rept. 408). Page 8129

Bills Referred: The following House-passed bills were referred to the committees indicated: H. R. 49 (Committee on Public Lands); and H. R. 3961 (Committee on Finance). (For passage in House, see Digest, p. D459.)

Page 8130

State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations: By voice vote passed H. R. 3311, State, Justice, Commerce appropriations bill, carrying a total of \$553,595,932. A conference was asked of the House and the following conferees appointed: Senators Ball, Bridges, Wherry, Hick-enlooper, McCarran, McKellar, and Tydings.

Earlier the Senate agreed to an amendment increasing the funds for the Weather Bureau by \$52,000, to provide a weather station in the State of Washington; defeated 38 yeas to 39 nays amendment of Senator Lucas to increase by \$32,500,000 the appropriation for the Federal Airport Program; and rejected 39 yeas to 43 nays amendment of Senator Lucas to set the appropriation for the program just mentioned at \$50,000,000.

Pages 8133-8143

Emergency Appropriation: H. R. 4031, providing temporary extension of appropriations beyond June 30, until annual supply bills are enacted, was passed after adoption of committee amendment (language of S. J. Res. 140, see p. D450). A conference was asked of the House and the following conferees appointed: Senators Bridges, Ball, Wherry, Cordon, McKellar, Hayden, and Thomas (Okla.).

Page 8145

Dooley Nomination: Debated nomination of Joe B. Dooley, to be U. S. district judge for the northern district of Texas.

Pages 8147-8161

Whaling: A convention and two protocols (Executive L, K, and P) on the regulation of whaling, were reported (Executive Report No. 6).

Page 8146

Confirmations: The following nominations were confirmed: Francisco Corneiro, to be district attorney of the Virgin Islands; F. Clyde Keefe, to be Collector of Internal Revenue, New Hampshire; Harry M. Brennan, Collector of Customs at Louisville; Otto Kerner, Jr., U. S. attorney for the northern district of Ill.; John M. Moore, U. S. marshal for the eastern district of Kentucky; and James W. Lauderdale, D. C. Public Utilities Commission; together with 2 appointments in the Public Health Service, 2 in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, 25 in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service, and 135 postmasters.

Pages 8170-8171

Program for Wednesday: Recessed at 6:57 p. m. until noon Wednesday, July 2, when debate will be resumed on nomination of Joe B. Dooley. Senator Wherry announced that upon completion of action on the Dooley nomination, the Senate would revert to S. 1461, 2d War powers extension and export control, followed by a call of bills on calendar. He also announced that Senate would recess from Thursday, July 3, until noon July 7, when debate would be opened on S. 758, to create a National Defense Establishment.

Reports on Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION

Committee on Appropriations: In executive session, agreed to amend H. R. 4031, emergency appropriation bill by inserting language of S. J. Res. 140 approved by Senate June 27. The bill was later passed by the Senate.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on H. R. 3678, War Department appropriations bill, began "marking up" the bill.

ARMY-NAVY PROCUREMENT

Committee on Armed Services: Committee met to study H. R. 1366, Army and Navy procurement bill, and received testimony from Assistant Secretary of Navy W. John Kenney; Under Secretary of War Kenneth C. Royall; Lt. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg of the AAF; Arthur D. Condon, Military and Naval Distributors Assn.; and H. T. Austern, National Cannery Assn. Committee meets again tomorrow.

POSTMASTERS AND CIVIL SERVICE BILLS

Committee on Civil Service: The nominations of 113 postmasters were considered, of which 92 were confirmed, and further investigation ordered on 21 others.

The following bills were approved: H. R. 3075, to pay overtime compensation to persons in postal field service; S. 995 and S. 1324, to extend Civil Service Retirement Act to employees of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, and the National Library for the Blind, respectively; S. 999, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act with respect to Federal employment of disabled veterans, amended; S. 1486, to pay salaries for period of separation from Government service to persons improperly removed; S. 1497, to collect statistics on seeds and oils; and S. 339, private bill.

The following bills were ordered reported adversely: S. 330, to provide retirement of persons who have had 25 years of service, and involuntarily separated, under Civil Service Retirement Act; S. 1139, to establish in the classified civil-service a mechanical service; and S. 469, a private bill, was rejected.

Further hearings were ordered on S. 1015, to reduce interest rates on postal savings accounts from 2 to 1 percent; and S. 1381, to include employees of national farm loan assns. under the Civil Service Retirement system, was referred to subcommittee for study.

Further consideration of S. 77, to accord 5-year retirement credit to employees of the USES while under Federal Government, was deferred.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Committee on Foreign Relations: The following resolutions were ordered reported favorably:

S. J. Res. 98, to provide U. S. membership in the World Health Organization;

S. J. Res. 46, Rio Grande border fence; and Anglo-American oil agreements (Executive H, 79th) (with reservations).

Nominations of Ellis O. Briggs, to be Ambassador to Uruguay, and Chas. E. Saltzman, to be an Asst. Sec. of State, were approved.

NATURAL GAS ACT

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Subcommittee received opposition testimony on S. 734, to amend the Natural Gas Act, from Anne X. Alpern, Conference of U. S. Mayors and National Institute of Municipal Law Offices; and T. J. McGrath, National Coal Assn.

SOLICITOR GENERAL

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee heard supporting testimony in behalf of the nomination of Philip B. Perlman, to be Solicitor General for the U. S., from Perlman himself, ex-mayor of Baltimore Theodore R. McKeldin, and Simeon E. Soboloff, city solicitor for Baltimore. Hearings continue July 8.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: In executive session, the following two bills were approved: S. 176, to aid in coordinating research relating to dental dis-

PROVIDING FOR PAYMENT OF SALARIES COVERING PERIODS OF
SEPARATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE IN THE CASE
OF PERSONS IMPROPERLY REMOVED FROM SUCH SERVICE

JULY 2 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. O'CONOR, from the Committee on Civil Service, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1486]

The Committee on Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1486) to provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that S. 1486 do pass.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Under the present law and regulations a member of the classified service who is improperly separated, without pay, either by reason of suspension or attempted final removal and who avails himself of his right of appeal cannot secure compensation for the period in question, when upon appeal through regular channels his appeal is sustained and he is ordered reinstated or restored to duty because his separation was found to be unjustified or unwarranted.

The Civil Service Commission points out this glaring loophole in the present law and informs the committee that despite the desire of the Commission to reimburse the employee for the period lost through no fault of his own, the Commission is powerless to act. Favorable action on this bill is recommended by the Civil Service Commission.

It seems obvious that an injustice is being done at present to those employees who are improperly removed or suspended and who subsequently are upheld in their contentions upon appeal. This bill merely acts to afford the members of the classified service the amount of compensation they would have received if the improper action had not been taken against them, resulting in their temporary removal from an active status in an unjustified manner.

The Committee on Civil Service unanimously approves S. 1486 and urges its enactment.

Calendar No. 426

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1486

[Report No. 414]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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Mr. THYE (for himself and Mr. O'CONOR) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Civil Service

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Reported by Mr. O'CONOR, without amendment

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DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued January 13, 1948
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80th-2nd, No. 5

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses received budget message. Senate passed bill to increase maximum per-diem allowance. Senate passed bill authorizing USDA to make flood-control surveys on watersheds where waterway surveys are authorized.

HOUSE

1. BUDGET MESSAGE. Both Houses received the President's Budget for the fiscal year 1949; to Appropriations Committee (H. Doc. 456) (pp. 103-18, 75).

1949 Budget Estimates for United States Department of Agriculture:

Attached (pp.8-9) is a summary statement of the estimates recommended for the Department in the 1949 budget compared with 1948. The details with respect to estimates summarized in this table and other funds available to the Department, including corporations, are contained in the budget on pages 261-399 and 1147-1221. While there are numerous general tables in the Budget which include USDA funds, the following page numbers refer to tables which may be of particular interest: A22, A57, A104, and 1315.

The table appearing on page 261 of the Budget provides a summary of the Department of Agriculture appropriations. Supplement 2 attached (p.10) provides a reconciliation of the totals appearing on this table with totals shown on the Departmental summary table attached.

Excerpts from the Budget message of particular interest to this Department are quoted in this Digest, beginning on page 5.

Distribution of copies of the Budget is being made through the bureau and agency budget offices, pursuant to a regular distribution list which was recently prepared in cooperation with the bureaus and agencies of the Department. Copies of the Budget will not be available in the Division of Legislative Reports. It is expected that, in a few days, a very small reserve supply will be available in the Estimates Section of this Office, Ext. 5901, to meet extreme and unforeseen emergencies.

Chairman Taber of the Appropriations Committee stated: "We were able last year to cut \$2,967,000,000. It is my expectation and my hope that we can do better this year. Every single departmental item has been padded with less to do. The solvency of the United States and the employment of our people at regular jobs depends upon our reducing the inflationary effect of the President's budget to the limit." (pp. 118-9.)

Rep. Rich, Pa., said, "I was terribly disappointed...; to find that the President did not say something about economy in government shocked me" (p. 122).

2. VETERANS' PREFERENCE. Concurred in Senate amendments to H. R. 1426, extending veterans' preference benefits to widows and mothers of certain ex-servicemen (p. 121). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. REPORTS were received from this Department on ACP, tort claims, and extension work (p. 123).

SENATE

4. SUBSISTENCE EXPENSES. Passed with amendments S. 544, to increase the maximum per diem allowances to \$8 within the continental U.S. and continues the Budget Bureau authority to establish higher rates outside the continental U.S. It requires that such allowances be uniform and be established by the Budget Bureau after considering geographical location, type of work, and conditions under which the travelers operate. The bill as passed is printed in the Congressional Record (pp. 80-1).
5. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed without amendment H.R. 3146, to authorize the Department to make flood control examinations and surveys of watersheds concerning which the Army Department is authorized to make such surveys regarding the waterways, and authorizes the Department of Agriculture to make supplemental flood control reports when requested by either Public Works Committee (pp. 88-9, 92). This bill will now be sent to the President.
6. VETERANS PREFERENCE. Passed without amendment S. 1644, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 so as to permit rescission of prior agency action in complying with recommendations of the Civil Service Commission pursuant to appeals taken by preference employees (p. 85).
7. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment S. 1486, to provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service (p. 82).

8. The following bills were passed over:

At the request of Sen. Thomas, Okla., H.R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service

(2) The term "subsistence" means lodging, meals, and other necessary expenses incidental to the personal sustenance or comfort of the traveler.

(3) The term "actual expenses" means the actual amounts necessarily expended by the traveler for subsistence.

(4) The term "per diem allowance" means a daily flat rate of payment in lieu of actual expenses.

SEC. 3. Civilian officers and employees of the departments and establishments, while traveling on official business and away from their designated posts of duty, shall be allowed, in lieu of their actual expenses for subsistence and all fees or tips to porters and stewards, a per diem allowance at a rate not to exceed \$8 within the limits of the continental United States and in case of travel beyond the limits of the continental United States not to exceed rates to be established by the Director of the Budget under authority of this section. Such allowances shall be uniform for all officers and employees of the departments and establishments, and shall be established by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget after giving due consideration to geographical location and cost of living studies and to type of work of the traveler and conditions under which the traveler operates.

SEC. 4. The fixing and payment, under section 3 of this act, of per diem allowances, or portions thereof, shall be in accordance with regulations which shall be promulgated by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SEC. 5. The heads of departments and establishments, under regulations which shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the protection of the United States, may advance through the proper disbursing officers from applicable appropriations to any person entitled to per diem allowances under this act such sums as may be deemed advisable considering the character and probable duration of the travel to be performed. Any sums so advanced and not used for allowable travel expense shall be recovered from the person to whom advanced, or his estate, by deduction from any amount due from the United States or by such other legal method of recovery as may be necessary.

SEC. 6. This act shall not be construed to modify or repeal any act providing for the traveling expenses of the President of the United States.

SEC. 7. All acts, general or special, which are inconsistent with or in conflict with the provisions of this act (except such acts or parts of acts as specifically fix or now permit rates higher than the maximum rates established under this act) are hereby repealed or modified but only to the extent of inconsistency or conflict with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. Wherever provision is made in any law for the payment of per diem allowances to officers and employees in any branch or establishment of the Government not covered by this act, in accordance with the rates provided in the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, such law is hereby amended to provide for payment at the rates prescribed in or under this act.

SEC. 9. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any department or establishment to exceed its appropriation for subsistence expense in any fiscal year.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect upon the expiration of 90 days after the date of its enactment.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to regulate subsistence expenses of officers and employees in the executive branch of the Government while absent from their designated posts of duty on official business."

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I should like to direct a question to the Senator

from Vermont. As I understand, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] had two amendments to this bill. Am I wrong in that statement?

Mr. AIKEN. They were just alike. There were two copies of one amendment. The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY] worked on the bill with the Senator from Ohio, and I would like to ask him to confirm the statement. I thought there were two amendments, but when I looked into it I found I had two copies of the same amendment.

Mr. HOEY. The Senator is correct.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 140) to create an executive department of the Government to be known as the Department of Health, Education, and Security was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

BILL INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

The bill (S. 1297) to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act was announced as next in order.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, Senate bill 1297 was introduced by me last June at the direction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The subject matter of the bill was included in the general bill extending the war powers of the President, so that it is unnecessary to pass this bill. The same extension of the President's war powers was made at the extra session of the Eightieth Congress, and there is no necessity for this bill to be kept on the calendar. I therefore ask unanimous consent that it be indefinitely postponed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 829) to provide for control and regulation of bank holding companies, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 18) to establish uniform qualifications of jurors in Federal courts, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. RUSSELL. Over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT TO NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940

The bill (S. 489) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve nationality of naturalized veterans, their wives, minor children, and dependent parents, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (h) of section 406 of the Nationality Act of 1940, approved December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1085; 8 U. S. C. 806), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(h) Who is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, of World War I, or of World War II, his wife, minor children, or dependent parents."

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 518) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the nationality of citizens who were unable to return to the United States prior to October 14, 1946, was announced as next in order.

Mr. RUSSELL. Over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, was announced as next in order.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 612) to amend section 35 of chapter III of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia," was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 1634) to amend section 1 and provisions (6), (7), and (8) of chapter III, and provision (3) of section 47 of chapter V of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia," was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, in view of the fact that the author of the bill is not here, and it is a bill which has had considerable study in the District Building, I suggest that it go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1038) to amend the Federal Airport Act was announced as next in order.

Mr. LUCAS. Over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

The resolution (S. Con. Res. 11) creating a joint committee to investigate certain matters affecting agriculture was announced as next in order.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, there is no need for Senate Concurrent Resolution 11. It has been taken care of by another Senate concurrent resolution, and for that reason I ask that this resolution be indefinitely postponed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BILLS AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Con. Res. 6) to include all general appropriation bills in one consolidated general appropriation bill was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Over.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, we hope we may be able to work out something on this subject in connection with the possible amendment of the La Follette-Monroney Act, to postpone the date on which the budget resolution is to be passed, but at the present time I agree that the resolution should go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 493) to provide for the coordination of agencies disseminating technological and scientific information, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 1389) to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 was announced as next in order.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, after the bill went through the committee, I became convinced that while there were persons who were improperly classified for veterans' preference, there were also in the Coast Guard Reserve officers who were properly classified as qualified for veterans' preference. I therefore ask that the bill go over until I can investigate the matter further.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

PAYMENT OF SALARIES COVERING PERIODS OF SEPARATION FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1486) to provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask for an explanation of the bill.

Mr. THYE. The purpose of the bill is to provide that in the case of a Federal employee whose service has terminated and the Civil Service Commission has found that such termination was in error, and the individual has been reinstated, he can then be paid without a bill being introduced to cover the matter. It is a simple amendment of the law.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555; 5 U. S. C. 653), is hereby amended by inserting at the end of the first sentence thereof the following: "Any person removed or suspended without pay from the classified civil service, who upon appeal through proper authority is subsequently reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted, shall be entitled to compensation for the period of such removal or suspension less any amounts earned by him through other employment during such period of discharge or suspension, and shall for the purpose of the civil-service rules be deemed to have rendered service during such period."

(b) The amendment made by this section shall take effect, retroactively, as of January 1, 1947.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 472) to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in financing a minimum foundation education program of public elementary and secondary schools, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 249) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, and

for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1502) to authorize contribution to the International Children's Emergency Fund, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

PROMOTIONS OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1454) to amend the Public Health Service Act, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare with amendments.

The first amendment of the committee was, in section 3, page 2, line 2, to strike out "subsections" and insert in lieu thereof "subsection."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 25, to strike out "allowances," and insert in lieu thereof "allowances."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 6, to strike out "officers" and insert in lieu thereof "Assistant Surgeons General."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 8, to strike out "either."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, between lines 23 and 24, to insert the following:

(g) Subsection (b) of the section herein redesignated as section 208 is amended to read:

(b) Reserve officers, except when otherwise provided by law, shall receive the same pay and allowances when on active duty as commissioned officers of the Regular Corps, including allowances for travel and transportation of household goods and effects.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 24, to strike out "(g)" and insert in lieu thereof "(h)", and on page 9, line 3, strike out "(h)" and insert in lieu thereof "(i)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, between lines 5 and 6, to insert the following: "Professional categories."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 23, line 20, to strike out "subsections (b) or" and insert in lieu thereof "subsection."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 23, line 24, to strike out "renumbering" and insert in lieu thereof "sections 711 and 712, and references thereto, as sections 713 and 714, respectively."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 24, to strike out lines 24 and 25; on page 25, to strike out lines 1 to 10, inclusive; and on page 25, line 12, to strike out "713" and insert in lieu thereof "712."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, this bill, which amends the Public Health Service Act, is mainly a technical bill to aid the Public Health Service in overcoming its

professional personnel problems. Most of these problems relate chiefly to the difficulties experienced by the Service in securing and retaining adequately trained physicians and other technical and professional personnel for work in the field of public health.

In the past, the Congress has kept the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service on a parity with the Army and Navy in regard to rates of pay and rates of promotion. The Public Health Service Act provides specifically that Public Health Service officers shall be promoted after the same length of service as officers of the Medical Corps of the Army. The Armory promotion bill—H. R. 4830—recently passed by the House proposes substantial revisions of the Army system, and a substantial portion of the amendments proposed by S. 1454 are attributable to these revisions. The bill as reported also requires some additional amendments necessitated largely by failure to obtain its enactment during the last session of the Congress and to correct obvious typographical errors. Additional minor amendments of substance are also recommended to make S. 1454, as reported, conform generally with H. R. 3924, as reported.

I have certain recommended amendments which are purely technical, and which I should like to have stated, in the hope that we can get the bill passed. Let me say that the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare considered this matter, referred it to its staff, and had it carefully checked, and the members of the committee felt that they were prepared to report the bill with the recommendation that it pass. I offer these technical amendments in order to perfect the bill, and I ask that the amendments be read at the desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Senator will send the amendments to the desk, they will be stated.

Mr. SMITH. I should like to have the amendments considered and adopted en bloc. If that is done, I shall have a final amendment to offer, in addition to the others.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, have the committee amendments been agreed to?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. They have been agreed to. The clerk will proceed to state the amendments offered en bloc by the Senator from New Jersey.

The amendments were read, as follows:

1. Page 1, line 7, insert immediately after the semicolon and before the quotation marks: "opiates (as defined in section 3228 (f) of the Internal Revenue Code):".

2. Page 3, line 7, strike out "officers" and insert in lieu thereof "Assistant Surgeons General."

3. Page 4, line 21, strike out "surgery" and insert in lieu thereof "surgery."

4. Page 7, line 11, strike out the word "plus."

5. Page 17, line 9, insert after the word "corps" the following: "(above the grade of junior assistant)."

6. Page 24, line 4, strike out "such subsection (b)" and insert in lieu thereof "subsection (b) of such section."

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 1486

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 13, 1948

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

AN ACT

To provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) section 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37
4 Stat. 555; 5 U. S. C. 652), is hereby amended by inserting
5 at the end of the first sentence thereof the following: "Any
6 person removed or suspended without pay from the classified
7 civil service, who upon appeal through proper authority
8 is subsequently reinstated or restored to duty on the ground
9 that such removal or suspension was unjustified or un-
10 warranted, shall be entitled to compensation for the period

1 of such removal or suspension less any amounts earned by
2 him through other employment during such period of dis-
3 charge or suspension, and shall for the purpose of the civil-
4 service rules be deemed to have rendered service during
5 such period."

6 (b) The amendment made by this section shall take
7 effect, retroactively, as of January 1, 1947.

Passed the Senate January 12, 1948.

Attest:

CARL A. LOEFFLER,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service.

JANUARY 13, 1948

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil
Service

PROVIDING FOR PAYMENT OF SALARIES COVERING PERIODS OF
SEPARATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE IN THE CASE
OF PERSONS IMPROPERLY REMOVED FROM SUCH SERVICE

FEBRUARY 27, 1948.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. REES, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 1486]

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1486) to provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 5, sec. 652), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. (a) No person in the classified civil service of the United States shall be removed or suspended without pay therefrom except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of such service and for reasons given in writing. Any person whose removal or suspension without pay is sought shall (1) have notice of the same and of any charges preferred against him, (2) be furnished with a copy of such charges, (3) be allowed a reasonable time for filing a written answer to such charges, with affidavits, and (4) be furnished at the earliest practicable date with a written decision on such answer. No examination of witnesses nor any trial or hearing shall be required except in the discretion of the officer or employee directing the removal or suspension without pay. Copies of the charges, the notice of hearing, the answer, the reasons for removal or suspension without pay, and the order of removal or suspension without pay shall be made a part of the records of the proper department or agency, as shall also the reasons for reduction in grade or compensation; and copies of the same shall be furnished, upon request, to the person affected and to the Civil Service Commission.

"(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, the head of any department or agency may, whenever he deems it necessary in the interests of national security, summarily remove or suspend without pay any officer or employee in such department or agency. Any such person summarily removed or suspended under authority of this subsection shall have an opportunity (1) within thirty

days after such removal or suspension to appear personally before the officer or employee designated by the head of his department or agency and to be informed of the reasons for such removal or suspension to such extent as the head of such department or agency finds compatible with the public interest, and (2) to submit, within thirty days after such personal appearance, such statement or affidavits, or both, as he may desire, to show why he should be reinstated or restored to duty. Any such person shall be furnished at the earliest practicable date with a written decision on any answer submitted by him under clause (2) of this subsection.

"(c) Any person removed or suspended without pay from the classified civil service—

"(1) who, after filing a written answer to the charges as provided under subsection (a) or (b) or after any further appeal through proper authority within sixty days after receipt of an adverse decision on the answer, is reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted; or

"(2) who is reinstated or restored to duty as a result of an appeal to proper authority within sixty days after removal or suspension without pay in a reduction in force on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted,

shall be paid compensation by the department or agency which removed or suspended without pay such person, at the rate of pay received on the date of such removal or suspension, for the period of such removal or suspension, less any amounts earned by him through other employment during such period, and shall for all purposes except the accumulation of leave be deemed to have rendered service during such period. A decision with respect to any appeal to proper authority under this subsection shall be made at the earliest practicable date.

"(d) Membership in any society, association, club, or other form of organization of postal employees not affiliated with any outside organization imposing an obligation or duty upon them to engage in any strike, or proposing to assist them in any strike, against the United States, having for its objects, among other things, improvements in the condition of labor of its members, including hours of labor and compensation therefor and leave of absence, by any person or groups of persons in said postal service, or the presenting by any such person or groups of persons of any grievance or grievances to the Congress or any Member thereof shall not constitute or be cause for reduction in rank or compensation or removal of such person or groups of persons from said service.

"(e) The right of persons employed in the civil service of the United States, either individually or collectively, to petition Congress, or any Member thereof, or to furnish information to either House of Congress, or to any committee or member thereof, shall not be denied or interfered with."

SEC. 2. Section 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by this Act, shall apply (1) to persons whose removal is sought, but who have not actually been removed, under such section 6 prior to the date of its amendment by this Act, (2) to persons whose removal or suspension without pay is sought on and after the date of enactment of this Act, and (3) to persons who are summarily removed or suspended without pay for reasons of national security on and after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. Section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to expedite the prosecution of war, and for other purposes," approved December 17, 1942 (Public Law 808, 77th Congress), is hereby repealed, except that such section shall remain in full force and effect with respect to persons summarily removed under authority of such section prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT

The purpose of the amendment is to substitute language approved by the committee for language contained in the Senate bill. Because of the complexity of the amendments approved by the committee, it was deemed advisable to rewrite section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912. The principal changes in the Senate bill are as follows:

(1) After the proposed legislation is approved, persons unjustly removed or suspended without pay from the classified civil service are entitled to receive compensation for the period during which they are removed or suspended. The Senate bill provided that these benefits should be made retroactive to January 1, 1947.

(2) Section 3 of the act entitled "An act to expedite the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," approved December 17, 1942, is repealed, and the provisions of such section are extended to the heads of all departments and agencies.

STATEMENT

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to provide payment of compensation covering periods of separation to employees improperly removed or suspended without pay from the Federal service, less amounts earned by such employees through employment during such periods.

It is a settled rule of accounting officers in the Federal Government that in the absence of specific statutory authority compensation may not be paid to an employee for the period of suspension or removal during which no duty is performed. However, in the case of unjustified suspension annual leave may be substituted to the extent that it is available. This is the rule, regardless of the merits in cases of those employees whose removal or suspension without pay was unwarranted. The committee considers this a major deficiency in present law and proposes this legislation as the appropriate remedy.

Hearings were held with respect to this matter on January 23, 1948. Representatives of the Civil Service Commission and the Department of National Defense appeared and supported the proposed legislation. Also, representatives of the American Federation of Government Employees, National Federation of Federal Employees, and the American Legion endorsed the proposal that compensation should be paid employees for such periods during which they are unjustly separated from the Federal service. The Civil Service Commission submitted a report with respect to H. R. 967, the House bill similar to S. 1486. The Commission recommended certain changes. These recommendations were accepted by the committee and are included in the amendment to the Senate bill. The letter from the Civil Service Commission dated March 18, 1947, is as follows:

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington 25, D. C., March 18, 1947.

HON. EDWARD H. REES,
Chairman, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. REES: In compliance with your request of January 30, 1947, which we acknowledged on February 6, 1947, we submit herein our views with respect to H. R. 967, a bill to authorize compensation for employees removed or suspended unjustly from the classified civil service.

The bill proposes to amend section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555; 5 U. S. C. 652), by an insertion at the end of the first sentence. Whereas the insertion refers to removal and suspension, the first sentence refers only to removal. We recommend that the first sentence be amended by adding the words "or suspended without pay" after the word "removed" and the words "or suspension without pay" after the word "removal" wherever they occur. This would result in requiring notice of charges and would permit an employee to reply in an action of suspension as well as removal.

By H. R. 967, compensation is provided for any employee who is removed or suspended without pay from the classified civil service, who appeals through proper authority and who is subsequently reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that the removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted. Under the language used, compensation to an employee who does not appeal would be denied even though he is reinstated or restored to duty on the grounds stated as the result of an investigation initiated by the agency upon receipt of the employee's reply. We recommend that lines 7 and 8 of the bill be revised to read "the classified civil service who, upon filing a written answer to the charges and

upon any further appeal through proper authority within 60 days after receipt of an adverse decision on the answer, is subsequently reinstated or restored to duty on." This language depends on amending the first sentence of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, to provide for a decision on the employee's answer to the charges. If compensation is to be given to employees for their time lost, agencies should be required to take a positive stand on the answer filed by the employee in order that justice may be done as promptly as possible and that large claims may be avoided. Consequently, we recommend that the first sentence in section 6 be amended in that portion following the first comma to read "and the person whose removal or suspension without pay is sought shall have notice of the same and of any charges preferred against him, and be furnished with a copy thereof, and be allowed a reasonable time for personally answering the same in writing with affidavits in support thereof, and receive a written decision on the answer filed by him; but no examination of witnesses * * *."

Since the interpretation of the word "compensation" may become a matter of controversy in particular cases, we recommend that line 10 be amended to read "or unwarranted, shall be entitled to compensation, at the rate of pay received on the date of such removal or suspension for the".

Lines 13 to 15 of the bill state that for the purposes of the "civil-service rules," the employee shall be deemed to have rendered service during the period of removal or suspension without pay. "Civil service rules" is too restrictive. For example, salary advancement and leave regulations are not "civil-service rules." We recommend, therefore, that lines 13 to 15 be amended to read "discharge or suspension, and shall for all purposes except the accumulation of leave be deemed to have rendered service during such period."

Whereas H. R. 967 makes compensation mandatory under the conditions specified, we note that under section 3 of the act of December 17, 1942, Public Law 808, Seventy-seventh Congress, civil service employees of the War and Navy Departments and of the Coast Guard may be allowed compensation for all or any part of the period of removal or suspension, in the discretion of the Secretary concerned, when such removal or suspension is immediately required by the demands of national security and certain provisions of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, do not apply. This act remains "in force until the termination of the present war or until such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation may designate." This act does not make compensation mandatory. Neither does it require for the granting of compensation a finding that the removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted. It would seem desirable that a uniform policy should be established for all employees in the classified civil service. Therefore, section 3 of the act of December 17, 1942, Public Law 808, Seventy-seventh Congress, should be repealed. However, it may be advisable to extend to all heads of departments and agencies the authority granted in that section of the act to immediately remove or suspend without pay without regard to the specified procedure when the demands of national security so require. This can be done by amending section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, by the insertion after the first sentence of the following: "The above provisions shall not apply to any employee in the classified civil service whose immediate removal or suspension without pay is warranted by the demands of national security. Any employee so summarily removed or suspended shall have an opportunity within thirty days after such action to appear personally before the official designated by the head of his department or agency and be fully informed of the reasons for such removal and to submit, within thirty days thereafter, such statement or affidavits, or both, as he may desire to show why he should be reinstated or restored to duty."

Our reading of the bill indicates that a classified civil-service employee who is reinstated or restored to duty on grounds other than that the action was unjustified or unwarranted would not be entitled to the compensation provided. We believe that the basis for reinstatement or restoration goes to the heart of the situation and is entirely proper. With the modifications suggested above, the Commission favors the passage of H. R. 967 as a progressive step in safeguarding employees who have earned the protection afforded by the classified civil service from loss as a result of unjustified or unwarranted action. In fact, the Commission recommended similar legislation in 1944, at which time the Bureau of the Budget advised us that there was no objection to the presentation of the proposed legislation for the consideration of Congress.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised us that there is no objection to the submission of the attached report.

By direction of the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY B. MITCHELL, *President.*

The committee has been informed that several cases are pending in Federal courts in which the plaintiffs request decisions requiring the Government to pay employees compensation for periods of unwarranted separation from the Federal service. Since this question is in litigation and has not been finally determined by the courts, the committee does not desire the proposed legislation to be construed as affecting court decisions with respect to cases involving claims pending or arising prior to the effective date of the proposed legislation.

The committee considered the question of making the provisions of the bill retroactive to January 1, 1947, as was provided for in the Senate bill. The Civil Service Commission was unable to furnish the committee with statistics which would show the number of persons who might be affected by such a retroactive provision. Therefore, it is believed that additional information would be required to justify such a provision. It was pointed out that there is no valid reason, if the retroactive provision is included, why such provision should not be extended to the beginning of the war or even as far back as 1883.

All provisions in section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, are retained in the amendment. In addition to providing compensation for periods of unjustifiable removal or suspension without pay, the amendment extends to the head of any department or agency the right to remove summarily any officer or employee in such department or agency on grounds of national security. Section 3 of the act entitled "An act to expedite the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," approved December 17, 1942, gave the Secretaries of War and Navy such authority and also allowed the Secretaries of War and Navy to pay compensation to employees improperly removed under the authority of this section. Since this section will not be effective after the termination of the present war, the committee, upon the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission, made this provision permanent and extended it to apply to all departments and agencies of the Government.

The Comptroller General of the United States submitted his views with respect to the proposed legislation on January 23, 1948. The letter, which states "this Office has no objections to offer to the proposed legislation," is as follows:

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE,
Washington 25, January 23, 1948.

HON. EDWARD H. REES,
Chairman, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your letter of January 16, 1948, acknowledged January 19, enclosing copies of H. R. 967, Eightieth Congress, entitled, "A bill to authorize compensation for employees removed or suspended unjustly from the classified civil service," and requesting a report, in triplicate, upon the proposed legislation. Said H. R. 967 reads as follows:

"That section 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555; 5 U. S. C. 652), is hereby amended by inserting at the end of the first sentence thereof the following:

"Any person removed or suspended without pay from the classified civil service who upon appeal through proper authority is subsequently reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted, shall be entitled to compensation for the period of such removal or suspension less any amounts earned by him through other employment during such period of discharge or suspension, and shall for the purpose of the civil-service rules be deemed to have rendered service during such period."

Companion bill, S. 1486, in identical terms, was passed by the Senate January 12, 1948, and is understood now to be before your committee.

A similar provision, limited to employees of the War and Navy Departments and Coast Guard, and effective "until the termination of the present war or until

such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation may designate," is found in section 3 of the act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1053), reenacting a like provision in the act of June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 679), which expired by limitation June 30, 1942, pursuant to section 12 of that act (54 Stat. 681). (See 23 Comp. Gen. 206.)

It is a settled rule of the accounting officers of the Government that in the absence of specific statutory authority therefor compensation may not be paid to an employee for a period of suspension during which no duty is performed, regardless of whether the employee is restored to duty, except to the extent that annual leave may be substituted for the period of unjustified suspension (21 Comp. Gen. 717). Since the Congress, by the above acts of June 28, 1940, and December 17, 1942, has seen fit to authorize payment until the termination of the present war to certain classes of civilian employees of salary during periods of unjustified suspension, there appears no sound reason why like benefits should not be extended to all Government employees, regardless of the agency in which employed, nor why such benefits should not be made permanent—particularly since unjustified suspensions or removal occur in peacetime as well as in time of war.

Accordingly, this Office has no objection to offer to the proposed legislation.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK L. YATES,
Acting Comptroller General of the United States.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as introduced, are shown as follows (new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

Section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555; 5 U. S. C. 652):

SEC. 6. That no person in the classified civil service of the United States shall be removed therefrom except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of said service and for reasons given in writing, and the person whose removal is sought shall have notice of the same and of any charges preferred against him, and be furnished with a copy thereof, and also be allowed a reasonable time for personally answering the same in writing; and affidavits in support thereof; but no examination of witnesses nor any trial or hearing shall be required except in the discretion of the officer making the removal; and copies of charges, notice of hearing, answer, reasons for removal, and of the order of removal shall be made a part of the records of the proper department or office, as shall also be reasons for reduction in rank or compensation; and copies of the same shall be furnished to the person affected upon request, and the Civil Service Commission also shall, upon request, be furnished copies of the same: *Provided, however,* That membership in any society, association, club, or other form of organization of postal employees not affiliated with any outside organization imposing an obligation or duty upon them to engage in any strike, or proposing to assist them in any strike, against the United States, having for its objects, among other things, improvements in the condition of labor of its members, including hours of labor and compensation therefor and leave of absence, by any person or groups of persons in said postal service, or the presenting by any such person or groups of persons of any grievance or grievances to the Congress or any Member thereof shall not constitute or be cause for reduction in rank or compensation or removal of such person or groups of persons from said service. *Any person removed or suspended without pay from the classified civil service, who upon appeal through proper authority is subsequently reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted, shall be entitled to compensation for the period of such removal or suspension less any amounts earned by him through other employment during such period of discharge or suspension, and shall for the purpose of the civil-service rules be deemed to have rendered service during such period.* The right of persons employed in the civil service of the United States, either individually or collectively, to petition Congress, or any Member thereof, or to furnish information to either House of Congress, or to any committee or member thereof, shall not be denied or interfered with.

Union Calendar No. 692

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 1486

[Report No. 1436]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 13, 1948

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

FEBRUARY 27, 1948

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) section 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37
4 Stat. 555; 5 U. S. C. 652), is hereby amended by inserting
5 at the end of the first sentence thereof the following: "Any
6 person removed or suspended without pay from the classified
7 civil service, who upon appeal through proper authority
8 is subsequently reinstated or restored to duty on the ground
9 that such removal or suspension was unjustified or un-

1 warranted, shall be entitled to compensation for the period
2 of such removal or suspension less any amounts earned by
3 him through other employment during such period of dis-
4 charge or suspension, and shall for the purpose of the civil-
5 service rules be deemed to have rendered service during
6 such period."

7 ~~(b)~~ The amendment made by this section shall take
8 effect, retroactively, as of January 1, 1947.

9 That section 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (U. S. C.,
10 1940 edition, title 5, sec. 652), is amended to read as
11 follows:

12 "SEC. 6. (a) No person in the classified civil service
13 of the United States shall be removed or suspended without
14 pay therefrom except for such cause as will promote the
15 efficiency of such service and for reasons given in writing.
16 Any person whose removal or suspension without pay is
17 sought shall (1) have notice of the same and of any charges
18 preferred against him; (2) be furnished with a copy of
19 such charges; (3) be allowed a reasonable time for filing
20 a written answer to such charges, with affidavits; and (4) be
21 furnished at the earliest practicable date with a written
22 decision on such answer. No examination of witnesses nor
23 any trial or hearing shall be required except in the discretion
24 of the officer or employee directing the removal or suspension
25 without pay. Copies of the charges, the notice of hearing,

1 the answer, the reasons for removal or suspension without
2 pay, and the order of removal or suspension without pay
3 shall be made a part of the records of the proper department
4 or agency, as shall also the reasons for reduction in grade
5 or compensation; and copies of the same shall be furnished,
6 upon request, to the person affected and to the Civil Service
7 Commission.

8 “(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section,
9 the head of any department or agency may, whenever he
10 deems it necessary in the interests of national security,
11 summarily remove or suspend without pay any officer or em-
12 ployee in such department or agency. Any such person
13 summarily removed or suspended under authority of this
14 subsection shall have an opportunity (1) within thirty days
15 after such removal or suspension to appear personally before
16 the officer or employee designated by the head of his depart-
17 ment or agency and to be informed of the reasons for such
18 removal or suspension to such extent as the head of such
19 department or agency finds compatible with the public interest,
20 and (2) to submit, within thirty days after such personal
21 appearance, such statement or affidavits, or both, as he may
22 desire, to show why he should be reinstated or restored to
23 duty. Any such person shall be furnished at the earliest
24 practicable date with a written decision on any answer sub-
25 mitted by him under clause (2) of this subsection.

1 “(c) Any person removed or suspended without pay
2 from the classified civil service—

3 “(1) who, after filing a written answer to the charges
4 as provided under subsection (a) or (b) or after any
5 further appeal through proper authority within sixty
6 days after receipt of an adverse decision on the answer,
7 is reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such
8 removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted; or

9 “(2) who is reinstated or restored to duty as a re-
10 sult of an appeal to proper authority within sixty days
11 after removal or suspension without pay in a reduction
12 in force on the ground that such removal or suspension
13 was unjustified or unwarranted,

14 shall be paid compensation by the department or agency
15 which removed or suspended without pay such person, at
16 the rate of pay received on the date of such removal or sus-
17 pension, for the period of such removal or suspension, less
18 any amounts earned by him through other employment dur-
19 ing such period, and shall for all purposes except the accumu-
20 lation of leave be deemed to have rendered service during
21 such period. A decision with respect to any appeal to
22 proper authority under this subsection shall be made at the
23 earliest practicable date.

24 “(d) Membership in any society, association, club, or
25 other form of organization of postal employees not affiliated

1 with any outside organization imposing an obligation or duty
2 upon them to engage in any strike, or proposing to assist
3 them in any strike, against the United States, having for its
4 objects, among other things, improvements in the condition
5 of labor of its members, including hours of labor and com-
6 pensation therefor and leave of absence, by any person or
7 groups of persons in said postal service, or the presenting
8 by any such person or groups of persons of any grievance
9 or grievances to the Congress or any Member thereof shall
10 not constitute or be cause for reduction in rank or compensa-
11 tion or removal of such person or groups of persons from
12 said service.

13 “(e) The right of persons employed in the civil service
14 of the United States, either individually or collectively, to
15 petition Congress, or any Member thereof, or to furnish
16 information to either House of Congress, or to any committee
17 or member thereof, shall not be denied or interfered with.”

18 SEC. 2. Section 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912, as
19 amended by this Act, shall apply (1) to persons whose
20 removal is sought, but who have not actually been removed,
21 under such section 6 prior to the date of its amendment by
22 this Act, (2) to persons whose removal or suspension with-
23 out pay is sought on and after the date of enactment of this
24 Act, and (3) to persons who are summarily removed or

1 *suspended without pay for reasons of national security on*
2 *and after the date of enactment of this Act.*

3 *SEC. 3. Section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to ex-*
4 *pedite the prosecution of war, and for other purposes",*
5 *approved December 17, 1942 (Public Law 808, Seventy-*
6 *seventh Congress), is hereby repealed, except that such sec-*
7 *tion shall remain in full force and effect with respect to*
8 *persons summarily removed under authority of such section*
9 *prior to the date of enactment of this Act.*

Passed the Senate January 12, 1948.

Attest:

CARL A. LOEFFLER,

Secretary.

80TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 1486

[Report No. 1436]

AN ACT

To provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service.

JANUARY 13, 1948

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil
Service

FEBRUARY 27, 1948

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

or agency. We feel, however, that the corporate form has been used sometimes to dodge responsibility to Congress and to provide access to funds which would not come under congressional surveillance. There seems to no inherent reason why a department, bureau, or agency cannot be endowed with the same powers and enjoy the same advantages as a corporation without disturbing the standard Government structure and with a greater degree of accountability to Congress and to the people."

15. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported S. 1486, to provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from the service (p. 2941).
16. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 1990, to provide the means for the orderly continuation and completion of the Deer Creek and aqueduct divisions of the Provo River project, Utah (pp. 2941-2). This bill will now be sent to the President.
17. RENT CONTROLS. Began debate on S. 2182, the rent control bill (pp. 2949-75). The bill was reported with an amendment earlier in the day (H.Rept. 1559) (p. 2979).
18. EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM. Rep. Ransy, Ohio, discussed with other Members the need for prompt action on the ERP bill (pp. 2976-7).
19. HOUSING. Agreed to S. amendments to H. Con. Res. 155, to continue the Joint Committee on Housing until May 15, 1948 (p. 2976).
Received the report of the Joint Committee on Housing (H.Rept. 1564) (p. 2979).
20. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. Received a Cincinnati (Ohio) citizens' petition urging repeal of oleomargarine taxes (p. 2980).
21. PRICE CONTROLS. Received a Rockville Center Housewives League petition opposing price controls and rationing (p. 2980).
22. FEDERAL AID EDUCATION. Received a Racine (Wis.) Taxpayers Assn. resolution opposing additional Federal aid for education (p. 2980).

BILLS INTRODUCED

23. HOUSING. S. 2317, by Sen. McCarthy, Wis., to establish a national housing policy and provide for its execution. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 2886). Remarks of author (pp. 2887-8, 2902-14).
24. WHEAT CARRYOVER. H.R. 5855, by Rep. Hope, Kans., to amend the Foreign Aid Act of 1947 and the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, so as to eliminate certain provisions of such acts requiring the retention of a specified carry-over of wheat in the U.S. To Foreign Affairs Committee. (p. 2979.)
25. ROADS. H.R. 5841, by Rep. Cunningham, Iowa, to amend and supplement the Federal Aid Road Act to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways. To Public Works Committee. (p. 2979.)
26. MINERALS. H.R. 5833, by Rep. Barrett, Wyo., "to amend section 36 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920." To Public Lands Committee. (p. 2979.)

27. LONG-RANGE FARM PROGRAM. S.2318, by Sen. Aiken, Vt., (for himself and others) to provide for a coordinated agricultural program. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (pp.2886-7.) Remarks of author explaining the bill (pp.2897-8). Following is a section-by-section analysis of the proposed Agricultural Act of 1948:

Sec. 1. The Act may be cited as the "Agricultural Act of 1948."

Sec. 2. Presents a broad statement of policy objectives.

TITLE I

Sec. 101. Creates the "Agricultural Conservation and Improvement Service" to include all programs of the Department of Agriculture which require direct dealings with farmers except, subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary, that educational, informational and demonstrational features of such functions are assigned to the Extension Service and the research and investigational features of the programs shall be exercised thru the Agricultural Experiment Stations under the supervision of the Office of Experiment Stations. Instructs the Secretary of Agriculture (a) to coordinate the work of the Agricultural Conservation and Improvement Service and the Extension Service and (b) to abolish the regional offices of the Soil Conservation Service. Two or more states may unite to request the establishment of offices to serve such states for particular needs.

Sec. 102. The Secretary of Agriculture may assign funds to the Extension Service and cooperating agencies for functions to be exercised by those agencies.

Sec. 103. The Secretary shall establish a Division of Soil Conservation and Improvement in the Office of Experiment Stations to supervise cooperative research in soil conservation.

Sec. 104. The Secretary is authorized to make funds for soil conservation research available to the several state and territory Agricultural Experiment Stations.

Sec. 105. The Secretary shall establish (a) an agency known as the Economic and Social Science Administration to include the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, the Office of the Administrator, Research and Marketing Act, and basic economic and related social science research, and (b) an agency known as Natural and Physical Science Administration to replace the Agricultural Research Administration. These two agencies and the Office of Experiment Stations and the Agricultural Extension Service shall be placed under the direct administration of a Coordinator of Research and Education.

Sec. 106. Provides for farmers in each township to elect members of County Agricultural Associations of six or more members.

Sec. 107. Provides that County Agricultural Associations shall elect from their own number a County Agricultural Executive Committee of three to five members.

Sec. 108. Provides for the formation of a State Agricultural Council consisting of the State Commissioner (Secretary or Director) of Agriculture or his designee, the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station or his designee, the Director of the Agricultural Extension Service or his designee as ex officio members and the election of six or more members by the chairmen of the County Agricultural Executive Committees. The function of the State Agricultural Council shall be policy making and directing of work assigned to it by the Secretary of Agriculture as distinguished from operations which will be conducted by personnel employed for that purpose under the direction of the State Council.

Sec. 109. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to make

rier, railroad, or transportation company on whose line the loss, damage, or injury shall have been sustained, the amount of such loss, damage, or injury as it may be required to pay to the owners of such property, as may be evidenced by any receipt, judgment, or transcript thereof, and the amount of any expense reasonably incurred by it in defending any action at law brought by the owners of such property."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PAYMENT OF SALARIES OF PERSONS IMPROPERLY REMOVED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1486) to provide for the payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555; 5 U. S. C. 652), is hereby amended by inserting at the end of the first sentence thereof the following: "Any person removed or suspended without pay from the classified civil service, who upon appeal through proper authority is subsequently reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted, shall be entitled to compensation for the period of such removal or suspension less any amounts earned by him through other employment during such period of discharge or suspension, and shall for the purpose of the civil-service rules be deemed to have rendered service during such period."

(b) The amendment made by this section shall take effect, retroactively, as of January 1, 1947.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (U. S. C., 1940, ed., title 5, sec. 652), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. (a) No person in the classified civil service of the United States shall be removed or suspended without pay therefrom except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of such service and for reasons given in writing. Any person whose removal or suspension without pay is sought shall (1) have notice of the same and of any charges preferred against him; (2) be furnished with a copy of such charges; (3) be allowed a reasonable time for filing a written answer to such charges, with affidavits; and (4) be furnished at the earliest practicable date with a written decision on such answer. No examination of witnesses nor any trial or hearing shall be required except in the discretion of the officer or employee directing the removal or suspension without pay. Copies of the charges, the notice of hearing, the answer, the reasons for removal or suspension without pay, and the order of removal or suspension without pay shall be made a part of the records of the proper department or agency, as shall also the reasons for reduction in grade or compensation; and copies of the same shall be furnished, upon request, to the person affected and to the Civil Service Commission.

"(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, the head of any department or agency may, whenever he deems it necessary in the interests of national security, summarily remove or suspend without pay any officer or employee in such department or agency. Any such person summarily removed or suspended under authority of this subsection shall have an opportunity (1)

within 30 days after such removal or suspension to appear personally before the officer or employee designated by the head of his department or agency and to be informed of the reasons for such removal or suspension to such extent as the head of such department or agency finds compatible with the public interest, and (2) to submit, within 30 days after such personal appearance, such statement or affidavits, or both, as he may desire, to show why he should be reinstated or restored to duty. Any such person shall be furnished at the earliest practicable date with a written decision on any answer submitted by him under clause (2) of this subsection.

"(c) Any person removed or suspended without pay from the classified civil service—

"(1) who, after filing a written answer to the charges as provided under subsection (a) or (b) or after any further appeal through proper authority within 60 days after receipt of an adverse decision on the answer, is reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted; or

"(2) who is reinstated or restored to duty as a result of an appeal to proper authority within 60 days after removal or suspension without pay in a reduction in force on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted,

shall be paid compensation by the department or agency which removed or suspended without pay such person, at the rate of pay received on the date of such removal or suspension, for the period of such removal or suspension, less any amounts earned by him through other employment during such period, and shall for all purposes except the accumulation of leave be deemed to have rendered service during such period. A decision with respect to any appeal to proper authority under this subsection shall be made at the earliest practicable date.

"(d) Membership in any society, association, club, or other form of organization of postal employees not affiliated with any outside organization imposing an obligation or duty upon them to engage in any strike, or proposing to assist them in any strike, against the United States, having for its objects, among other things, improvements in the condition of labor of its members, including hours of labor and compensation therefor and leave of absence, by any person or groups of persons in said postal service, or the presenting by any such person or groups of persons of any grievance or grievances to the Congress or any Member thereof shall not constitute or be cause for reduction in rank or compensation or removal of such person or groups of persons from said service.

"(e) The right of persons employed in the civil service of the United States, either individually or collectively, to petition Congress, or any Member thereof, or to furnish information to either House of Congress, or to any committee or member thereof, shall not be denied or interfered with."

"SEC. 2. Section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by this act, shall apply (1) to persons whose removal is sought, but who have not actually been removed, under such section 6 prior to the date of its amendment by this act, (2) to persons whose removal or suspension without pay is sought on and after the date of enactment of this act, and (3) to persons who are summarily removed or suspended without pay for reasons of national security on and after the date of enactment of this act.

"SEC. 3. Section 3 of the act entitled 'An act to expedite the prosecution of war, and for other purposes,' approved December 17, 1942 (Public Law 808, 77th Cong.), is hereby repealed, except that such section shall remain in full force and effect with respect to persons summarily removed under authority of such section prior to the date of enactment of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PAYMENT TO CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE SEMINOLE TRIBE OF INDIANS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1733) to authorize payment to certain enrolled members of the Seminole Tribe of Indians under act of July 2, 1942 (Public No. 645, 77th Cong.)

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in making the payment to the enrolled members of the Seminole Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma or their heirs, authorized in section 1 of the act of July 2, 1942 (Public No. 645, 77th Cong.), the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior under date of October 14, 1942, shall be followed in ascertaining: the heirs of the enrolled members entitled to share in the funds of said tribe as to those persons who died prior to the act of December 24, 1942 (Public No. 883, 77th Cong.), and payment shall be made accordingly.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEER CREEK AND AQUEDUCT DIVISIONS OF PROVO RIVER PROJECT, UTAH

The Clerk called the next bill (S. 1990) to provide a means for the orderly continuation and completion of the Deer Creek and aqueduct divisions of the Provo River project, Utah.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in order to provide a means for the orderly continuation and completion of the Deer Creek and aqueduct divisions of the Provo River project, Utah, and for the recovery by the United States of the actual construction cost thereof, the Secretary of the Interior in proceeding with the construction, completion, and administration of said divisions heretofore authorized, subject to the execution of such contracts as the Secretary may deem necessary to maintain existing repayment contracts between the United States, the Provo River Water Users Association, and the Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake City consistent with the interim construction cost recovery plan herein provided, is authorized (a) to deliver water or make project works available therefor, as the case may be, on terms and at annual rates or other annual charges to be fixed by the Secretary from year to year, calculated to return to the United States (in addition to the cost of operation and maintenance) the actual cost in excess of existing repayment contract liability that may be incurred by the United States in completing said divisions of the Provo River project; and (b) to postpone the commencement of annual construction charge installments under existing repayment contracts: *Provided,* That any such postponement of annual construction charge installments shall in no event operate to delay the commencement of construction charges, as provided by existing repayment contracts, beyond the time when costs that may be incurred by the United States in excess of existing contract liability have been returned to the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed,

and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEYANCE TO RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG & POTOMAC RAILROAD CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4455) to authorize the conveyance by the Secretary of the Interior to the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Co., of certain lands lying in the bed of Roaches Run, Arlington County, Va., and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant and convey to the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Co., a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Virginia, its successors or assigns, all of its right, title, and interest to a tract of land comprising five and thirty-three hundredths acres, located in Roaches Run, Arlington County, Va., more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the point where the 1863 high-tide line intersects the southeasterly line of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad industrial right-of-way, said point being also on the easterly line of the property formerly belonging to Mary E. Cullinane, now Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad; thence, along said line of said industrial right-of-way by a curve to the right with a radius of eighteen hundred and sixty feet, an arc distance of fifty and fifty-three one-hundredths feet (the chord of which bears north forty-five degrees fifty-nine minutes twenty-seven seconds east fifty and fifty-two one-hundredths feet); thence, following along the line of property belonging to the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, the following courses and distances: South seventy-six degrees thirty-eight minutes thirty seconds east one hundred and thirty-five and nine-seven one-hundredths feet; south sixty-eight degrees thirty-two minutes ten seconds east eighty-eight and twenty-five one-hundredths feet; south thirty-five degrees ten minutes ten seconds east three hundred and four and twenty-five one-hundredths feet; south thirty-six degrees twenty-five minutes no seconds east one hundred and two and ten one-hundredths feet; south fifty-one degrees forty-six minutes forty seconds east one hundred and one foot; south twenty-one degrees eight minutes forty seconds east fifty-one and forty-eight one-hundredths feet to the westerly main line right-of-way line of the railroad; thence, by a curve to the left with a radius of five thousand eight hundred and four and sixty-five one-hundredths feet, an arc distance of three hundred and fifty-two and ninety-five one-hundredths feet (the chord of which bears south twenty-one degrees fifty-seven minutes fifty-seven seconds west three hundred and fifty-two and ninety one-hundredths feet); thence north forty-nine degrees twenty-one minutes fifty-one seconds west twenty-six and sixty-six one-hundredths feet; thence, by a curve to the left with a radius of five thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine and sixty-five one-hundredths feet, an arc distance of one hundred and thirty-three and twenty-nine one-hundredths feet (the chord of which bears south nineteen degrees thirty-nine minutes thirty-seven seconds west one hundred and thirty-three and twenty-eight one-hundredths feet); thence, leaving said main-line right-of-way of the railroad and running along the 1863 high-tide line the following courses and distances: North twenty-one degrees thirty-three minutes fifty seconds west seventy and fifty-nine one-hundredths feet; north twenty-three degrees thirty-five min-

utes forty seconds west three hundred and forty-one and fifty-six one-hundredths feet; north twenty-four degrees forty-three minutes no seconds west three hundred and eight and fifty-seven one-hundredths feet; and north twenty-one degrees fourteen minutes thirty seconds west two hundred and sixty-four and forty-one one-hundredths feet, to the point of beginning; containing five and thirty-three one-hundredths acres.

Said conveyance shall be made upon the condition that the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company shall make payment for said land at its appraised price as fixed by the Secretary of the Interior within 6 months after the approval of this act: *Provided*, That there shall be reserved to the United States the right to the continuance of adequate drainage from the Pentagon Building through said land, either by open ditch or by a culvert construction without cost to the Federal Government; the net unobstructed cross-sectional area of such culvert shall not be less than 48 square feet, together with suitable appurtenances, such as access manholes and gates, and the grades of which shall be approved by the Public Buildings Administration of the Federal Works Agency; and shall be constructed and maintained in a manner satisfactory to the Public Buildings Administration.

Sec. 2. The Department of the Interior is authorized to expend funds received as a consideration for such conveyance for the acquisition of additional lands for the George Washington Memorial Parkway, within its authorized limits.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 4, line 23, strike out line 23 and all of page 5.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FLATHEAD INDIAN RESERVATION, MONT.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5118) to authorize the sale of certain individual Indian land on the Flathead Reservation to the State of Montana.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Clara Keenan Dumontier, a Flathead Indian, is hereby authorized to sell and convey to the State of Montana the following-described tract of land held by the United States in trust for her under the provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), said conveyance to be made by an appropriate warranty deed approved by the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative: A tract of land in the north half of the southwest quarter, section 1, township 16 north, range 20 west, Montana principal meridian; more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the said north half southwest quarter, section 1, thence from the said point of beginning northerly along the west line of the said point of beginning northerly along the west line of the said section 1, two hundred and fourteen and five-tenths feet, to a point; thence south eighty degrees forty-eight minutes east one thousand three hundred and forty and five-tenths feet, to a point, on the south line of the said north half of the southwest quarter, section 1; thence westerly along the south line of the said north half of the southwest quarter, section 1, one thousand three hundred and twenty-three and three-tenths feet, to the said point of beginning, containing three and twenty-six hundredths acres, more or less.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1008), for the relief of the county of Allegheny, Pa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM]?

There was no objection.

STATE JURISDICTION OF CERTAIN INDIAN CASES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4725) to confer jurisdiction on the several States over offenses committed by or against Indians on Indian reservations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to ask a question of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'Ewart], chairman of the subcommittee handling this legislation. First, I should like to say that I very much favor legislation of this sort, and believe that to a certain extent it corresponds to a bill I introduced to accomplish the same purpose for South Dakota. I note, however, that the bill does not of itself authorize contracts between the Federal Government and the States for the payment of expenses of taking over law enforcement. It is my recollection that where individual State acts have been passed, for instance, in the case of Kansas and North Dakota, those laws did carry such a provision. I should like to know whether that was considered and why it was omitted.

Mr. D'Ewart. Mr. Speaker, I may say that that matter was carefully considered by the committee. It was not included in the legislation because we felt it was not necessary to write such a provision into the law. At the present time the Indian Bureau is contracting for the education of Indian children with the States, but without specific authorization. In the case of police jurisdiction, the States have to undertake it only when they desire to. It is not mandatory. We did not, therefore, include provision for payment of the police authorities. They can be paid by contract with the Indian Bureau. In addition to that, it is difficult to write such a provision and have it apply to all the States. We thought it was much better to have each State contract with the Indian reservations in the States and in that way take care of the necessary expenses which might be incurred.

I would like to add that this legislation is the result of several bills introduced by Members of Congress to give police jurisdiction on Indian reservations within their respective States. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gwynne] introduced one to apply to his State. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] introduced similar legislation, as did others. And your committee has

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued March 17, 1948
For actions of March 16, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 50

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported agricultural appropriation bill; Rep. Colner reserved points of order; debate to begin today. House committee voted to table oleo-tax repeal bills for remainder of year; Rep. Abernethy criticized this action. Rep. Lenke criticized "false propaganda," particularly from USDA, on subsidies. Sen. Murray introduced and discussed measure to establish Missouri River Basin Commission.

HOUSE

- 1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949.** The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 5883 (H. Rept. 1571) (pp. 3069-70). Rep. Colner, Miss., reserved all points of order on the bill (p. 3070).
Representatives of the Department agencies have been advised in detail of the Committee's actions on the Budget estimates. Copies of the bill, report, and hearings will be distributed as soon as received, pursuant to a distribution list that has already been worked out with the bureaus and offices. Except in case of unavoidable emergency, copies should be obtained through the bureau budget offices rather than from this office. General debate on the bill is expected to begin on the floor of the House today.
At the end of this Digest is a statement of the funds carried in the bill, etc., together with a summary comparison of the Committee actions with the 1949 Budget estimates and with total anticipated funds available in 1948.
- 2. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES.** Rep. Abernethy, Miss., said the Agriculture Committee had voted, 16-10, not to take up the oleomargarine-tax repeal bills, and criticized this action (p. 3065).
- 3. LEND-LEASE REPORT.** Both Houses received from the President a report on lend-lease operations from 1941 through June 1947 (H. Doc. 563) (pp. 3007, 3036).
- 4. TRANSPORTATION.** Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 172. continuing through 1948 the authorization for Canadian vessels to transport iron ore between U. S. ports on the great lakes (p. 3023).

5. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee "met in executive session...and voted to table all pending oleomargarine bills for the remainder of the Eightieth Congress" (p. D247).
6. TOBACCO TAXES. The Ways and Means Committee voted to report, but did not actually report, H. R. 5645, to provide for assistance to States in collecting sales and use taxes on tobacco (p. D248).
7. NEWSPRINT TARIFF. The Ways and Means Committee voted to report, but did not actually report, H. R. 5553, extending until July 1, 1949, the free entry of newsprint paper in small widths (p. D248).

SENATE

8. REORGANIZATION. Agreed, 58-25, to H. Con. Res. 131, expressing disapproval of the President's reorganization plan which would have transferred USES and the Bureau of Employment Security from the Federal Security Agency to the Labor Department (pp. 2981-3007). This action kills the plan.
9. PERSONNEL. Sens. Langer, Thye, and O'Connor were appointed conferees on S. 1486, to provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from Government service in the case of persons improperly removed (pp. 3013-4). The Senate version would make this provision retroactive to Jan. 1, 1947, whereas the House version would make it effective with enactment of the bill. In addition, the House inserted a new provision, not in the Senate version, to permit the head of any department or agency to remove summarily any officer or employee in his organization on grounds of national security.
~~Sen. Hickenlooper, Iowa, inserted the President's recent directive against revealing information from loyalty files, and he and Sen. Knowland, Calif., claimed that the Atomic Energy Act authorizes the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to obtain such files (pp. 3015-6).~~
10. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. Sen. Camper, Kans., inserted an editorial from Hoard's Dairyman favoring such taxes (p. 3008).
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., said debate on the tax bill will be delayed until Thurs., in view of the President's message to be delivered today (p. 2981).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. PERSONNEL. S. 2324, by Sen. Langer, N.Dak., to grant a preference to certain former employees and temporary and war-service-indefinite employees of the U.S. in obtaining a permanent civil-service status. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 3008.)
S. 2325, by Sen. Langer, N.Dak., to enable certain former officers or employees of the U.S. separated from the service subsequent to January 23, 1942, to elect to forfeit their rights to civil-service retirement annuities and to obtain in lieu thereof returns of their contributions with interest. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 3008.)
13. FLOOD CONTROL; RECLAMATION. S.J. Res. 197, by Sen. Murray, Mont., to establish a commission to report on the development and conservation of the resources of the Mo. River Basin. To Public Works Committee. (p. 3008.) Remarks of author explaining the bill (pp. 3017-8).
14. FOREIGN AID. S. 2331, by Sen. Smith, N.J., to provide for the special care and

FEBRUARY 4, 1948.

The Honorable HUGH BUTLER,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR BUTLER: The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of January 23, 1948, continuing earlier correspondence regarding the Benelux concession on wheat flour in the general agreement on tariffs and trade. Your comments and the Commerce Department statistics you have submitted are being carefully considered by the appropriate officers of the Department. Further comment on this subject will be made by the Department in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

CHARLES E. BOHLEN,
Counselor.

NORTH DAKOTA NOT ISOLATIONIST— EDITORIAL FROM THE FARGO FORUM

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, for many years commentators, politicians, and others have been speculating on whether or not North Dakota is an isolationist State. Personally I have never thought there was much difference between the thinking of people in my good State and the thinking of people in other States. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks an editorial appearing in the Fargo Forum, North Dakota's largest newspaper, under date of March 13, 1948, under the title "North Dakota Not Isolationist."

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NORTH DAKOTA NOT ISOLATIONIST

When Senator MILTON R. YOUNG, of North Dakota, set out to find what North Dakotans think of the various issues before Congress, we wondered what kind of response he would get to the questionnaire he mailed to 40,000 people.

His preliminary report, as reviewed in the Fargo Forum last Sunday, showed that the Senator's constituents aren't a bit backward about saying what they think. They are giving some straightforward and thought-provoking answers.

For instance, North Dakota for years has been accused of being isolationist in its attitude on foreign affairs. The outside observer would undoubtedly think that this State, some 1,400 miles from the nearest ocean, in the exact center of the North American Continent, is still largely unconcerned about what goes on in Europe and Asia. But the Senator's poll shows that North Dakotans are in favor of financial aid to Europe by the lopsided margin of 14 to 1. That vote certainly doesn't fit in with any theory that an isolationist attitude still prevails in the State.

Another thing that Senator YOUNG brought out is that his constituents aren't answering his poll with just "yes" and "no" marks. He said the additional comments and remarks written on the sheets showed that the people were doing a lot of thinking about the questions he asked; nor were the answers from only one political group or faction. Many of the leaders of the different factions have written in their answers and included, in many instances, their reasons for their answers.

While the results of the poll won't be a major factor in determining how Congress is going to act on the various issues, it is interesting to North Dakotans to find out how we, as a State, think, especially in view of the fact that so many politicians and orators have told us from time to time how they know we think.

DEATH OF ROY C. BROOKS IN GRETNA, LA.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, it has come to my attention that Mr. Roy C. Brooks, of Louisiana, was shot and killed by a police officer in Gretna, La., on February 27 last. If the circumstances were as they have come to my attention, it would seem that a Federal investigation of this incident would be in order.

I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly, the Washington representative of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America. Mr. Brooks, the colored man who was shot, was a member of this union. I ask to have the letter printed, together with a brief account of his death.

There being no objection, the matters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FOOD, TOBACCO, AGRICULTURAL AND
ALLIED WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA,
Washington D. C., March 15, 1948.

Hon. GLEN TAYLOR,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TAYLOR: I am enclosing a copy of the letter I showed you this afternoon describing the murder of Roy C. Brooks, a Negro member of our union, by a police officer in Gretna, La.

Under the Federal civil rights statutes, this murder is a Federal crime. I have checked the actions which the Federal Government has authority to take in this case with Frank Donner of the CIO legal department and I am informed as follows: Any police officer acting under color of law who willfully takes an individual's life has deprived him of his constitutional rights under the meaning of the civil rights code. It is possible for the Federal Government to prosecute a police officer where they could not prosecute members of a lynch mob because the fact that the murderer is an officer makes the crime a "State action," in which case the civil rights code applies.

The Department of Justice should immediately investigate and prepare an indictment of the policeman who committed this murder and bring him before a grand jury. As indicated in the enclosed letter, wires have been sent to Attorney General Tom Clark requesting this action and to President Truman asking that he instruct the Attorney General to act, but to date no replies have been received.

This case is a glaring example of a situation in which the Federal Government has authority to act and has not acted. It is true, however, that enactment of antilynching legislation would strengthen the present laws which apply. The antilynch bill under consideration provides penalties for local officials who participate in lynch murder as well as for lynch mobs. These penalties are more severe—up to 20 years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine—as compared with 1 year imprisonment and \$1,000 fine under the civil rights statute.

It would help enormously in exposing this scandalous murder if you would make the facts known on the floor of the Senate.

Sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH SASULY,
Washington Representative.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR
JUSTICE IN THE BROOKS CASE,
New Orleans, La., March 5, 1948.

DEAR FRIEND: On Friday, February 27, 1948, at 3:15 p. m. in the city of Gretna, La., Roy C. Brooks, a decent law-abiding citizen of this State and a long-time member and

leader of local 309, FTA-CIO, was deliberately murdered in cold blood by Policeman Alvin Bladsacker of the Gretna police.

FTA has investigated this case thoroughly and have found, without the shadow of a doubt that this is the most brutal murder case in the long and bloody history of Negro murder by the Gretna police.

The facts in brief are this: Roy C. Brooks, a Negro, got on a bus in Gretna behind a Negro woman who had boarded the bus mistakenly, inserted her nickel in the slot register and then, finding that she was on the wrong bus, asked for the return of her nickel. The bus driver refused, saying that the nickel had gone through the register and that he could not return it to her. Brooks, being right behind the woman, and noting the incident handed her his nickel instead of inserting it in the register so that no one would be the loser. This is common practice in such cases. But the bus driver challenged Mr. Brooks and insisted that he insert a nickel in the register. This Mr. Brooks rightfully refused to do.

Policeman Alvin Bladsacker, on traffic duty at the ferry entrance a few feet away, walked over to the bus when heard the bus driver's loud talk and ordered Mr. Brooks immediately from the bus. Mr. Brooks attempted to explain what had happened to the policeman and the policeman struck him savagely in the head with his blackjack. He then proceeded to walk Mr. Brooks, bleeding profusely, to the Gretna jail, a block away. When half way to the jail, Policeman Bladsacker, without any provocation whatsoever from Mr. Brooks (it was broad daylight and hundreds of people were walking the street in the vicinity) pulled out his pistol and very deliberately murdered Mr. Brooks. The coroner's report stated that there were two bullets in Brooks' body—one in the abdomen and one in the back—both fired at close point blank range. It was also stated that Mr. Brooks was unarmed. When his body was examined he was still holding a bag of peanuts in one hand and his hat in the other. The policeman had claimed that he shot in self-defense when Mr. Brooks pulled a weapon on him.

Policeman Bladsacker is back at his post at the ferry. The Louisiana Seafood Workers Council of FTA-CIO has met with heads of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Brotherhood of Railway Sleeping Car Porters, as well as with representatives of many other unions and organizations. A committee has been set up, with Albert O'Brien, FTA, as chairman and G. C. Montgomery of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters as chairman, to fight this glaring example of lynch law. Other organizations referred to above are represented on the committee.

May we ask your assistance in helping to bring a murderer to justice? Will you use your good offices to obtain maximum support to this end? Wires have been sent to Attorney General Tom Clark and President Truman asking them to investigate and take action. No replies have been received.

Sincerely yours,

LEWIS BROWN,
President, West Bank NAACP.

LARRY LARSEN,
Regional Director, FTA-CIO.

G. C. MONTGOMERY,

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.
A. A. O'BRIEN,

International Representative, FTA-CIO.

PAYMENT OF SALARIES COVERING PERIODS OF SEPARATION FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1486) to provide for payment of salaries

covering periods of separation from Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 5, sec. 652), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. (a) No person in the classified civil service of the United States shall be removed or suspended without pay therefrom except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of such service and for reasons given in writing. Any person whose removal or suspension without pay is sought shall (1) have notice of the same and of any charges preferred against him; (2) be furnished with a copy of such charges; (3) be allowed a reasonable time for filing a written answer to such charges, with affidavits; and (4) be furnished at the earliest practicable date with a written decision on such answer. No examination of witnesses nor any trial or hearing shall be required except in the discretion of the officer or employee directing the removal or suspension without pay. Copies of the charges, the notice of hearing, the answer, the reasons for removal or suspension without pay, and the order of removal or suspension without pay shall be made a part of the records of the proper department or agency, as shall also the reasons for reduction in grade or compensation; and copies of the same shall be furnished, upon request, to the person affected and to the Civil Service Commission.

"(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, the head of any department or agency may, whenever he deems it necessary in the interests of national security, summarily remove or suspend without pay any officer or employee in such department or agency. Any such person summarily removed or suspended under authority of this subsection shall have an opportunity (1) within 30 days after such removal or suspension to appear personally before the officer or employee designated by the head of his department or agency and to be informed of the reasons for such removal or suspension to such extent as the head of such department or agency finds compatible with the public interest, and (2) to submit, within 30 days after such personal appearance, such statement or affidavits, or both, as he may desire, to show why he should be reinstated or restored to duty. Any such person shall be furnished at the earliest practicable date with a written decision on any answer submitted by him under clause (2) of this subsection.

"(c) Any person removed or suspended without pay from the classified civil service—

"(1) who, after filing a written answer to the charges as provided under subsection (a) or (b) or after any further appeal through proper authority within 60 days after receipt of an adverse decision on the answer, is reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted; or

"(2) who is reinstated or restored to duty as a result of an appeal to proper authority within 60 days after removal or suspension without pay in a reduction in force on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted,

shall be paid compensation by the department or agency which removed or suspended without pay such person, at the rate of pay received on the date of such removal or suspension, for the period of such removal or suspension, less any amounts earned by him through other employment during such period, and shall for all purposes except the accumulation of leave be deemed to have rendered service during such period. A decision with respect to any appeal to proper authority under this subsection shall be made at the earliest practicable date.

"(d) Membership in any society, association, club, or other form of organization of

postal employees not affiliated with any outside organization imposing an obligation or duty upon them to engage in any strike, or proposing to assist them in any strike, against the United States, having for its objects, among other things, improvements in the condition of labor of its members, including hours of labor and compensation therefor and leave of absence, by any person or groups of persons in said postal service, or the presenting by any such person or groups of persons of any grievance or grievances to the Congress or any Member thereof shall not constitute or be cause for reduction in rank or compensation or removal of such person or groups of persons from said service.

"(e) The right of persons employed in the civil service of the United States, either individually or collectively, to petition Congress, or any Member thereof, or to furnish information to either House of Congress, or to any committee or member thereof, shall not be denied or interfered with."

SEC. 2. Section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by this act, shall apply (1) to persons whose removal is sought, but who have not actually been removed, under such section 6 prior to the date of its amendment by this act, (2) to persons whose removal or suspension without pay is sought on and after the date of enactment of this act, and (3) to persons who are summarily removed or suspended without pay for reasons of national security on and after the date of enactment of this act.

SEC. 3. Section 3 of the act entitled "An act to expedite the prosecution of war, and for other purposes," approved December 17, 1942 (Public Law 808, Seventy-seventh Congress), is hereby repealed, except that such section shall remain in full force and effect with respect to persons summarily removed under authority of such section prior to the date of enactment of this act.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. LANGER, Mr. THYE, and Mr. O'CONOR conferees on the part of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills and joint resolution of the Senate:

S. 148. An act for the relief of Charles G. Meyers;

S. 401. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Clarence M. Scott;

S. 1407. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Robert E. Doyle;

S. 1517. An act authorizing the issuance to James Perry Doyle of a patent in fee to certain lands in Big Horn County, Mont.; and

S. J. Res. 172. Joint resolution to authorize vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore between United States ports on the Great Lakes during 1948.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2453) to provide for the establishment and operation of a research laboratory in the North Dakota lignite-consuming region for investigation of the mining, preparation, and utilization of lignite, for the development of new uses and markets, for improvement of health and safety in mining; and for a comprehensive study

of the possibilities for increased utilization of the lignite resources of the region to aid in the solution of its economic problems and to make its natural and human resources of maximum usefulness in the reconversion period and time of peace.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 3730. An act to amend section 20 (12) of the Interstate Commerce Act, with respect to recourse, by an initial or delivering carrier, against the carrier on whose line loss of, or damage or injury to, property is sustained, on account of expense incurred in defending actions at law;

H. R. 5118. An act to authorize the sale of certain individual Indian land on the Flathead Reservation in the State of Montana; and

H. R. 5310. An act to authorize the admission into the United States of persons of races indigenous to Siam, and to make them racially eligible for naturalization.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

H. R. 2502. An act to provide for the general welfare and advancement of the Klamath Indians in Oregon;

H. R. 3506. An act to provide for the acquisition of a site for a new Federal building in Huntington, W. Va., adjoining existing Federal buildings there, as an economy measure, before land values have increased as a result of improvements;

H. R. 4836. An act to authorize the purchase of a new post-office site at Omaha, Nebr.;

H. R. 4967. An act to provide for the acquisition of a site and preparation of plans and specifications for a new postal building and for remodeling of the existing main post-office building in Portland, Oreg., and for other purposes;

H. R. 5315. An act to ratify the administrative promotions of employees on military furlough from the field postal service, in certain cases, and for related purposes; and

H. J. Res. 251. Joint resolution to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the one-hundredth anniversary of the coming of the Swedish pioneers to the Middle West.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 183. An act to transfer lot 1 in block 115, city of Fairbanks, Alaska, to the city of Fairbanks, Alaska;

H. R. 238. An act for the extension of admiralty jurisdiction;

H. R. 5287. An act to amend section 58d of an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; and

H. R. 5310. An act to authorize the admission into the United States of persons of races indigenous to Siam, and to make them racially eligible for naturalization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2273. An act to amend the act of May 29, 1944, providing for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United States, engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal;

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued March 24, 1948
For actions of March 23, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 55

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated foreign-aid bill. House received USDA proposal for animal and plant quarantine re air navigation. Senate passed bill providing for maintenance of rubber-producing industry. Senate passed Greece-Turkey aid bill.

HOUSE

1. FOREIGN AID. Began debate on S. 2202, the foreign-aid bill, after agreeing, 314-21, to the resolution providing for its consideration (pp. 3407-32). Rep. Herter, Mass., said "it is my understanding that general debate will consume the next 3 days, and that the House will then adjourn over Good Friday until Monday, and that the bill will be read for amendment beginning Monday" (p. 3408). He said the bill "represents an extremely fair compromise" and that he would "support it in all its principal provisions." Rep. Michener, Mich., inserted an article by J. T. Sanders, of the Grange, supporting ERP from the standpoint of agriculture (pp. 3410-11). Rep. Bloom, N. Y., spoke in support of the provision not setting up a corporation but permitting the Administrator to do so if he wishes (p. 3421).
2. PERSONNEL. Reps. Rees, Sadlak, and Murray of Tenn. were appointed conferees on S. 1486, which would provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from Government service in the case of persons improperly removed and would permit department heads to remove summarily any officer or employee on grounds of national security (p. 3407). Senate conferees were appointed Mar. 16.
3. HOUSING. Passed with amendments H. R. 5854, extending the mortgage-insurance provisions of the National Housing Act through Mar. 1949 and increasing the authorization another \$2 billion, of which \$1 billion is statutory and \$1 billion is discretionary with the President (pp. 3402-7).
4. RECLAMATION. Rep. Fletcher, Calif., spoke favoring H. R. 4097, to authorize

commencement of U. S. action to determine the interstate water rights in the Colorado River (pp. 3400-1).

5. ANIMAL AND PLANT QUARANTINE. Received from this Department proposed legislation to amend the Air Commerce Act of 1926, as amended, to provide for application to civil air navigation of laws and regulations relating to animal and plant quarantine; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 3433).
6. TAXATION. It is expected that, today, the House will consider a resolution from the Rules Committee to concur in the Senate amendments to H. R. 4790, the income-tax reduction bill (p. 3433).

SENATE

7. RUBBER. Passed with amendments H. R. 5314, to strengthen national security and the common defense by providing for the maintenance of an adequate domestic rubber-producing industry (pp. 3367-71). The bill as passed contains the language of S. 2187 as reported by the Banking and Currency Committee, with clarifying amendments proposed by Sen. Taft, Ohio.
8. FOREIGN AID. Passed without amendment S. 2358, to authorize an additional \$275 million for military aid to Greece and Turkey (pp. 3371-84).
9. EDUCATION. Agreed, 53-21, to the motion by Sen. Wherry, Nebr., to proceed to the consideration of S. 472, to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in financing a minimum foundation education of public elementary and secondary schools, and in reducing the inequalities of educational opportunities through public elementary and secondary schools, for the general welfare (pp. 3385-91).
10. FARM LANDS. Received a Mo. Legislature resolution opposing the inundation of farm lands in Mo. in the construction of projects by the Army Engineers (pp. 3365-6).
11. HOUSING. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 1950, to provide for a decennial census of housing (S.Rept. 1020) (p. 3366).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. INFORMATION. H.R. 5956, by Rep. McDowell, Pa., to permit the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to require the production of certain documents for examination in cases involving the national security. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 3433.) Remarks of author (p. 3401).
13. STRATEGIC MATERIALS. H.R. 5954, by Rep. Durham, N.C., to amend the act of June 7, 1939, as amended by Public Law 520, 79th Cong., relating to the acquisition of stocks of strategic and critical materials for national defense purposes. To Armed Services Committee. (p. 3433.)
14. FLOOD CONTROL. H.R. 5959, by Rep. Simpson, Ill., to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods. To Public Works Committee. (p. 3433.)
15. PERSONNEL. H.R. 5962, by Rep. Sadlak, Conn., to amend section 8 of the Veterans' Preference Act to provide that the name of a veteran eligible shall not be deemed to have been passed over if another preference eligible is selected from any certification of eligibles by the Civil Service Commission. To Post Office

do it the Government is going to have to do it.

Mr. COLMER. Because we do have an acute shortage of housing.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. As I understand the purpose of the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio, it is to strike out that amendment which makes possible the insurance of loans to get these improved methods of production in housing; to lower the costs of this finished housing by using modern technological methods, and modern machinery in the building of homes for veterans.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. That is positively correct. The proposition was debated at length before the committee and adopted by the committee.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I am glad to yield to my committee colleague from Georgia. It was through his effort that RFC was given authority to purchase GI loans. We need some authority.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I wish to pay a compliment to the gentleman from Louisiana and to the committee because it is deserved. Of all the witnesses who appeared before our committee none of them criticized the operations of FHA, but praised it.

May I again say that year before last, when we were extending the life of the RFC, I introduced an amendment which was adopted by the committee and by the House under which the RFC could buy these mortgages to help these GI boys out. We lost it last year on the floor of the House. I offered the amendment, but it was lost by a few votes. So I am delighted to hear what my chairman said here, and I do hope that before very long we will amend the RFC Act so as to permit them to buy these GI loans.

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. GAMBLE. Is it not true that this section is a corollary to the original 609 section, which provided for prefabricated houses?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. That is correct.

Mr. GAMBLE. This would also include the Laterno type of house.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. That is correct.

Mr. GAMBLE. I would like to reiterate that the Higgins house that we saw is the finest house we saw any place around the United States. He has done a fine job, and this would help continue that work. I believe they constructed the one we saw in 6 days, was it not?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. That is right. I appreciate the gentleman's contribution very much. I may say to the membership that the gentleman who just made that statement, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GAMBLE] was chairman of the joint committee of the House and Senate which spent 6 months studying the housing situation.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I think the gentleman from Louisiana knows that the gentleman from Ohio has never in his going-on-10 years of service in the Congress relied on any other Member to tell the rest of the membership where he stood on any measure that came to this body for consideration.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I think that is true. I congratulate the gentleman.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. And I wish the gentleman had taken at least one moment during his 5 minutes to substantiate his position, or to refute my argument that the people he is asking to be financed never requested such assistance.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. That is not true. I will refute that statement. I will say that everywhere we went, and by "we" I mean the joint committee, the prefabricated housing industry representatives asked for help; and this amendment provides help.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio to the committee amendment. The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SMITH of Ohio) there were—ayes 16, noes 56.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment to the committee amendment offered by Mr. WOLCOTT: On page 9, line 5, amend the committee amendment by striking out all of line 5.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, this amendment is offered to correct a drafting situation that is no longer necessary because of the language of lines 21 and 22.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendment as amended.

The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 10, line 10, strike out "4" and insert "6."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 12, line 6, strike out "with" and insert "With."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 12, line 17, after the word "time," insert "or not to exceed 5 percent per annum if the administrator finds that in certain areas or under special circumstances the mortgage market demands it."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCOWEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution by the village of Milford, Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio (at the request of Mr. TIBBOTT) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a speech.

PAYMENT OF SALARIES COVERING PERIODS OF SEPARATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE IN THE CASE OF PERSONS IMPROPERLY REMOVED FROM SUCH SERVICE

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 1486) to provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service, with House amendments thereto, insist on the House amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. REES, SADLAK, and MURRAY of Tennessee.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1948

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 505 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill (S. 2202) to promote the general welfare, national interest, and foreign policy of the United States through necessary economic and financial assistance to foreign countries which undertake to cooperate with each other in the establishment and maintenance of economic conditions essential to a peaceful and prosperous world, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 15 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the substitute committee amendment recommended by the Committee on Foreign Affairs now in the bill, and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any

Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SARATH], and at this time I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, the present resolution makes in order the consideration of S. 2202 with 15 hours of general debate. It likewise provides that the substitute committee amendments recommended by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs now in the bill be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill.

I hope that the resolution will be adopted. Should it be adopted, it is my understanding that general debate will consume the next 3 days, and that the House will then adjourn over Good Friday until Monday, and that the bill will be read for amendment beginning on Monday.

In view of the fact that this piece of legislation is one of the utmost importance and that most of its provisions have been given the closest scrutiny both by the other body and by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, I hope that the work of the House can be expedited next week when the bill is being read for amendment. With this in mind, I would urge most strongly that Members having amendments to offer would, if possible, confer in advance with the House Foreign Affairs Committee, or at least place in the record during general debate the text of these amendments in order that the smallest possible number of amendments will be offered to which no prior consideration has been given either by the committee or by the Membership of the House.

Probably no subject matter in our recent history has been given as exhaustive study and consideration as the subject matter of the bill we shall have under consideration if the rule is adopted. I wish to pay my respects to the Committee on Foreign Affairs for the excellent report which accompanies the bill—a report which has summarized in as terse a form as possible the great mass of documentary material and evidence made available as a result of the various studies and the hearings.

Many Members of the House, whether members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or the House Select Committee on Foreign Aid, or as members of other committees whose work is directly affected by the program outlined in this bill, have given a great deal of time and thought to how best the purposes which this bill sets out to achieve can be realized. It is inevitable that there should have been differences of views on a large number of points. I feel that the bill now before us, like any piece of legislation dealing with so vast and complicated a subject, represents an extremely fair compromise of these various divergent views. For that reason, I shall support it in all its principal provisions. Even though many of us might feel that

our own individual views, if carried into the law, might improve it, nevertheless, the passage of the bill is of such urgency that I feel we should subordinate our personal opinions in order that the legislation may move forward to completion at the earliest practicable moment.

Why is this legislation so important? And why is it so urgent? The first question is fully answered in the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Every Member of this House must be fully aware of the economic plight of the nations of western Europe or of Asia, whose economic and social fabric has been so seriously damaged either by war destruction or by the indirect repercussions of war. The recuperative processes, which all of us had hoped might follow in the wake of war and in the wake of large measures of assistance which we have given, have been infinitely slower than we had hoped, even though there are elements of optimism in the over-all picture. Every Member knows why the recuperative processes have been so slowed down and why recovery in western Europe as well as in the Far East has met unforeseen and stubborn resistance. It is because of the determination of the Russian-inspired Communists to prevent the return of social stability or economic recovery. It is this same force which brings the answer to the second question—namely, the urgency for this legislation. Not only has there been fierce resistance on the part of the Communists to every effort on our part to be of material aid, but, in addition, Russia has apparently stepped up its timetable in what no one can now doubt to be a steadily accelerated expansionist movement—a movement calculated to bring within the Russian orbit nation after nation bordering on the Russian sphere of control—whether by the internal support of minorities or by the external threat of force.

The time has come to call a halt—not through words alone, but through action. While no one can believe that the bill before us can overnight bring material help to any individual nation, nevertheless its early passage and its passage by a very substantial vote can be an extremely powerful psychological factor.

That the passage of the present bill would entail some sacrifices on the part of the people of this Nation no one can deny. That those sacrifices should be accepted, I strongly believe. What we are being called on to do in this legislation and what we may be called on in the form of further sacrifices in legislation that may follow this bill are, in my opinion, sacrifices which offer the greatest possibilities of maintaining peace in the world. The alternatives to taking any steps are only too obvious, and are not pleasant to contemplate. If we have any deep faith whatever in the maintenance of the types of freedoms for which we have fought, then we cannot through inaction allow nation after nation to lose similar freedoms and expect that we in the long run can escape unscathed.

The world has become too closely knit to permit of such wishful thinking. No

one can guarantee that this legislation will, in and of itself, correct the serious threat to freedom besetting many nations of the world. I am convinced, however, that it can do much. I am convinced that the very fierceness of Communist opposition to its enactment indicates clearly the wholesome fear which communism has with respect to its eventual success. This is legislation which may well mark a turning point in mankind's history. It is legislation we should adopt at the earliest practicable moment.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include some articles.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I shall not explain the rule. The rule has been explained thoroughly by the gentleman from Massachusetts. I hope the bill will accomplish what the gentleman has stated, that it will bring freedom and liberty to people the world over.

I have naturally felt and hoped, as have a vast majority of the American people, that after 52 nations agreed on an organization, the United Nations, and our country cooperated to the fullest extent, it should not be necessary for us alone to finance Europe and the world. The other nations should have been called upon to cooperate to help bring freedom and liberty to the people of the world to safeguard democratic forms of government. But I am fearful, though I shall vote for the rule, because it was unanimously requested. I also hope I will be able to vote for the bill. However, I am not quite sure whether any amendments, in view of the workings of the whip-lashed majority, can or will be adopted. As to this effort on our part in these trying and serious days, due to the great propaganda that has been going on, and the hysteria that has been created, I wonder whether the people will remember and whether your memory is so short as not to remember what occurred in Germany when the Farben cartel clique and the powerful industrial interests destroyed and overthrew the German Republic and put Hitler in power; who, in conjunction with the Japs and others, within a short space of time, overran three-fourths of Europe and later, with the aid of Mussolini and the Japs, felt that they could control the universe and divide it among themselves. We were obliged in self-protection, actually, to enter the war to defend our democracy and our freedom and liberty. Thanks be unto God that we won that war. I was under the impression that after the war, we would also win the peace. Unfortunately, I regret to say that I do not see that the peace for which the American people are praying and hoping will be ours.

Unfortunately, the industrial and financial interests of our country, supported by the brass hats who seem to control the State Department, right after the cessation of hostilities started a propaganda that is responsible for the present-day hysteria and war scare. This propaganda continued notwith-

areas of exceptional public interest (p. D520).

A subcommittee of the Public Lands Committee ordered reported to the full committee S. 2240, to extend the boundaries of the Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah, and S. 1037, to extend the boundary of the Caribou National Forest, Idaho, to include all Federally-owned lands within a described area and make other lands in that area subject to the Forest Exchange Act of 1922 (p. D521).

A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee H.R. 5861, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a small tract of forest land to Okla., for use of that State in constructing a dam (p. D520).

10. FOREST FIRE PROTECTION. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee H.R. 5733, to increase the appropriation authorization for Federal cooperation with the States in forest-fire control on private and State-owned lands, from \$9 million to \$20 million, in successive yearly increases (p. D520).
11. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee S. 1087, to authorize REA to refinance, out of its loan funds, obligations owed by certain municipalities to TVA, to the extent that such indebtedness was incurred with respect to electric transmission systems or portions thereof serving persons in rural areas (p. D520).
12. EMERGENCY POWERS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Banking and Currency Committee completed hearings on H.R. 6571, to continue until Feb. 28, 1949 allocation powers over certain materials, including tin; import controls on fats and oils, rice and its products, and fertilizers; and certain export priority controls; and states further that the committee "voted to introduce and report a clean bill to the House. This measure would include the 'nitrogenous compound' allocation...; repeal the allocation authority over cinchona bark, quinine, and quinidine; repeal the use of price criteria in exports; and require the Department of the Army to supply at least 50 percent of nitrogenous fertilizer material required for export to nonoccupied countries" (p. D520).
13. PERSONNEL. Conferees agreed to file a conference report on S. 1486, to pay salaries for the period of separation from Government service to persons improperly removed (p. D521).
Conferees agreed to file a conference report on H.R. 4236, to prevent discrimination against physically handicapped persons in the civil service (p. D521).
14. FOREIGN RELIEF. Received from the President (May 19) a suggested revision of appropriation language, and an estimated increase of \$150,000,000 in 1949 appropriations for Government and relief in occupied areas, Army Department (H.Doc. 659). To Appropriations Committee.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

15. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Ecton, Mont., inserted a Bozeman (Mont.) Daily Chronicle editorial discussing Mr. Bill Michael's (pres., Future Farmers of America) address on the part America's agriculture will play in the Nation's future (pp. A3341-2).
16. HOUSING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Feighan, Ohio, favoring the TEW housing bill and including resolutions on the subject (p. A3341).

17. SMALL BUSINESS; MONOPOLIES. Extension of remarks of Sen. Langer, N.Dak., favoring protection of small business from monopolies and inserting two editorials on the subject (pp. A3340-1).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G.P.O.

18. FURS. H.R. 3734, Fur Labeling Act. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.
19. SELECTIVE SERVICE. H. R. 6274 and H.R. 6401; to provide for the national defense by increasing the strength of the U.S. armed forces. House Armed Services Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for May 24: S. Agriculture and Forestry, Aiken farm-program bill (ex.); S. Appropriations, foreign-aid appropriations; S. Public Works, Red River Project, N.Dak.; S. Post Office and Civil Service, Government cafeterias (ex.); S. Labor and Public Welfare, National Health Program and Labor Department Extension Service; H. Appropriations, deficiency, military establishments, and supplemental Treasury-Post Office appropriations (ex.); H. Banking and Currency, TEW housing bill; H. Expenditures in the Executive Departments, Reclamation Bureau activities; H. Rules, trade agreements.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 113 Adm.

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Bossemeyer, Chief, U. S. Traffic Division, National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

BANKRUPTCY

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Claims agreed to report 18 private claims bills favorably to the full committee, and 7 adversely.

Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization agreed to report three private immigration bills favorably to the full committee.

Subcommittee on Patents, Trade-Marks, and Copyrights agreed to report favorably to the full committee, H. R. 6216, to correct possible inequity in the case of a certain application for letters of patent to William R. Blair.

Subcommittee on Bankruptcy acted favorably on H. R. 6012, to amend section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act (prohibiting inclusion in any plan of reorganization any provision affecting existing authority of any State or State regulatory agency relating to service or rates). The bill was amended to show that it does not restrict any powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Interstate Commerce Act. A clean bill will be introduced and reported to the full committee.

GOVERNMENT LANDS

Committee on Public Lands: The Subcommittee on Public Lands considered and ordered the following bills reported to the full committee:

H. R. 6090, authorizing Secretary of Interior to issue patents for lands held under color of title;

S. 2240, to extend the boundaries of the Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah;

S. 1037, revising the boundaries of the Caribou National Forest in Idaho; and

S. 1925, conveying certain land to city of Pierre, S. Dak.

Action was deferred on H. R. 2312, authorizing Secretary of Interior to acquire the property and facilities of Mount Rainier National Park Co. within Mount Rainier National Park.

The following witnesses were heard: Jacob N. Wasserman, chief counsel, Bureau of Land Management, Department of Interior, who testified on H. R. 6090 and S. 1037; Howard Hopkins, Assistant Chief of Lands Division, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, who testified on S. 2240 and S. 1037; and Newton B. Drury, Director, National Park Service, Department of Interior, who testified on H. R. 2312.

BUILDING LEASE

Committee on Public Works: Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds approved H. R. 6332, for reporting to the full committee. This measure would authorize the Commissioner of Public Buildings to lease a federally owned building to the Temple Methodist Church

of San Francisco, Calif. Adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

CIGARETTE TAXES

Committee on Rules: Reported a resolution providing 2 hours of debate on H. R. 5645, a bill to assist States in collecting sales and use taxes on cigarettes. Heard in favor of the resolution were Representatives Jenkins of Ohio, Rogers of Florida, Mills, and Camp. Representative Boggs of Delaware opposed the resolution. Adjourned until Monday at 2:30 p. m.

WAR PRISONERS' BENEFITS

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Compensation and Pensions held hearing on H. R. 5851, to amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act regarding veterans who were prisoners of war for more than 2 years. Representative Lusk, sponsor of the bill, testified on the legislation.

Joint Committee Meetings

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' PAY INCREASE

Joint Meeting: Subcommittees of the House and Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committees met in executive session to consider bills on pay increases for Government employees, but made no announcement of action taken. Adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

CIVIL-SERVICE EMPLOYEES

Senate and House Conferees on S. 1486, to pay salaries for period of separation from Government service to persons improperly removed, agreed to file a conference report on the bill. As approved by the conferees, the House-passed version of the bill was accepted, after it had been modified to eliminate all references to removal of Federal employees on national security grounds.

Conferees on H. R. 4236, preventing discrimination against physically handicapped persons in the civil service, agreed to file a conference report on the bill, after eliminating section 2 of the bill, as approved by the Senate. Section 2 is concerned with war-service physically handicapped employees in postal service receiving civil service status after 1 year of service. In effect, the Senate conferees accepted the bill as passed by the House.

SURPLUS PROPERTY

Conferees on S. 2277, to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944 so as to dispose of surplus real property to States, political subdivisions, and municipalities for public parks, etc., agreed to file a conference report on the bill. As agreed upon, the conferees propose that the two Houses accept substantially the Senate-passed version of the bill.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

New Laws

(For last listing of Public Laws, see Digest, p. D514)

H. R. 3350, relative to navigation rules on western rivers. Signed May 21, 1948 (P. L. 544);

H. R. 3505, to rehabilitate oyster beds in Mississippi and Louisiana. Signed May 21, 1948 (P. L. 545); and

H. R. 5543, construction of dam on Lumber River, N. C. Signed May 21, 1948 (P. L. 546).

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Senate Chamber

(Week of May 24-29)

On Monday the Senate will first dispose of unobjected-to bills on the call of the calendar, and then proceed to H. R. 5883, Agriculture appropriations. Following this, the Senate will return to its consideration of S. 2242, to authorize the admission within 2 years of 100,000 displaced persons; following S. 2242, it will take up S. 2655, Selective Training and Service Act of 1948.

Senate Committees

Committee on Appropriations: May 24, on foreign-aid appropriations, 10 a. m., room F-37, Capitol; May 25 and throughout week, subcommittee on H. R. 6481, Government corporations appropriation bill.

Committee on Banking and Currency: May 24, special subcommittee on H. R. 2798, 2799, S. 2415, 2416, and 2417, Home Loan Bank bills, 9 a. m.; full committee on S. 2636, to exempt securities of World Bank from SEC requirements, 10:30 a. m., both in 301 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Finance: May 25 and 26, on H. R. 3889, S. 2259, 2125, 2562, 2660, 2232, 2651, 595, 2160, 2258, and 1268, veterans' legislation.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: May 24, executive, on calendar, 10 a. m., 224 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: May 24, subcommittee on S. 2466, to amend the CAA of 1938 to redefine certain powers of the Administrator, 10 a. m., 457 Senate Office Building; May 25, subcommittee on nomination of Thomas Chalmers Buchanan, to be a member of the FPC; May 27, executive on committee business.

Committee on the Judiciary: May 24, executive, on calendar, 10 a. m.; subcommittee on nomination of Roy W. Harper to be judge of eastern and western districts of Missouri, 2 p. m., both in 424 Senate Office Building; May 26, on nomination of Samuel Hamilton Kaufman, of New York, to be U. S. district judge for southern district of New York.

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: May 24 and throughout week, Subcommittee on Health renews its hearings on S. 1320 and S. 545, national health program, 10 a. m., room P-26, Capitol.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: May 25, subcommittee, executive, on Detroit post office.

Committee on Public Works: May 24, Subcommittee on Flood Control, on project for Red River of the North, N. Dak., 10 a. m., 412 Senate Office Building; May 27, subcommittee on project for Gathright Dam, Va.

Special Committee To Study Problems of American Small Business: May 26, 27, and 28, Subcommittees on Oil and Steel, on steel requirements for petroleum industry.

House Chamber

(Week of May 24-29)

Monday and Tuesday: The House will attempt to dispose of the following bills, but not necessarily in the order listed:

H. R. 6227; providing home rule for the District of Columbia.

H. R. 6096, retaining Government ownership of certain grain-alcohol plants and authorizing Department of Agriculture to use them for research for benefit of farm products.

H. R. 6208, providing for collection and publication of statistical information by Bureau of Census (business census).

H. R. 5645, assisting States in collecting sales and use taxes on cigarettes.

H. R. 6341, authorizing \$130,000,000 for certain naval public works for 1948.

H. R. 6419, omnibus river and harbor and flood-control bill.

H. J. Res. 409, providing for membership and participation by the United States in the World Health Organization.

Wednesday: H. R. 6556, extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act.

Thursday: Department of Interior appropriation bill for 1949.

Friday: Internal-Revenue Code revision.

Saturday: Undetermined.

Conference reports and additional rules may be called at any time in order to expedite proceedings.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture, May 25, on H. R. 6054, to establish a long-range land policy and conservation program.

May 26, on H. R. 5905 and 6210, to provide for the liquidation of the trusts under the transfer agreements with State rural rehabilitation corporations, and for other purposes.

May 28, on H. R. 5405 and S. 2137, to provide for the protection of potato and tomato production from the golden nematode, and for other purposes.

Committee on Banking and Currency, May 24-28, on S. 866, T-E-W housing bill, and related measures to establish and carry out a national housing policy, 10 a. m., 1301 New House Office Building.

Committee on District of Columbia, May 24, Subcommittee on Public Service, Streets, and Traffic, on H. R. 6295, providing increased retirement and death pensions for District of Columbia Fire and Police Departments, 10 a. m., 445 Old House Office Building.

May 25, Judiciary Subcommittee, on D. C. alcoholic-beverage-control bills.

Committee on Education and Labor, May 24, Buck subcommittee, on relations between steamship companies and labor unions, 9:30 a. m., 429 Old House Office Building.

May 28, Mediation and Arbitration Subcommittee, on H. R. 6045, providing compensation for injury, etc., of employees of contractors with United States.

Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, May 25, Subcommittee on Procurement and Buildings, on GAO audit of wartime railroad freight vouchers, executive session.

14. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Rep. Gillie, Ind., inserted Dr. C.R. Donham's (veterinarian, Purdue University) article on the results of foot-and-mouth disease campaigns in the U.S. and other countries (pp. 6503-5).
15. PERSONNEL. Rep. Lanham, Ga., spoke favoring salary increases for Federal employees and, inserted an article by Jerry Klutz on the subject (p. 6506).
Received the conference report on H.R. 4236, to remove certain discrimination with respect to the appointment of persons having any physical handicap to positions in the classified civil service (p. 6511).
Received the conference report on S. 1486, to pay salaries for the period of separation from Government service to persons improperly removed (pp. 6511-2).
16. SOCIAL SECURITY. Both Houses received the President's message recommending changes in the social security law, including a recommendation for unemployment compensation for Federal employees (H.Doc. 676) (pp. 6528-9, 6471).
17. ALASKAN STATEHOOD. Received the President's message recommending Statehood for Alaska (see Digest 92) (p. 6510).
Rep. Larcade, La., spoke favoring the granting of statehood to both Alaska and Hawaii and inserted a Washington Sunday Star editorial on the subject (pp. 6510-1).
18. NATIONAL FORESTS. The Daily Digest states that the Public Lands Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 1037, to authorize a revision of the boundaries of the Caribou National Forest, Idaho; and S. 2240, to include certain lands within the Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah (p. D530).
19. MINERALS. The Daily Digest states that the Public Lands Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H.R. 6335, providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the U.S.; and H.R. 6623, to establish a Mine Incentive Payments Division within the Department of Interior, to stimulate production of strategic and critical metals and minerals (p. D531).
20. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed to the conference report on S. 110, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act with respect to certain agreements between carriers (p. 6509).
21. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Rich, Pa., inserted a letter asking for a clear report on the operation of ERP (p. 6505).
22. APPROPRIATIONS. H.Doc. 672 (see Digest 91) proposes a language provision for the fiscal year 1949 for the National Security Resources Board to pay its pro rata share of a health-service program.

BILLS INTRODUCED

23. RURAL REHABILITATION. S. 2735, by Sen. Young, N.Dak., to provide for the liquidation of the trusts under the transfer agreements with State rural rehabilitation corporations. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 6472.)
24. FOREIGN AID. S. 2732, by Sen. Langer, N.Dak., "to amend the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948. To Foreign Relations Committee. (p. 6472.)
25. TRANSPORTATION. S.J.Res. 222, by Sen. Capehart, Ind., to continue until Dec. 31, 1953, the authority of the U.S. Maritime Commission to make provision for certain ocean transportation services to, from and within Alaska. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 6472.)

26. LANDS. H.R. 6649, by Rep. Barrett, Wyo., to grant certain interests in mineral rights, including oil and gas rights, to persons who have acquired or hereafter acquire land pursuant to homestead entry. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 6533.)
H.R. 6650, by Rep. Blatnik, Minn., to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey and exchange certain lands and improvements in Grand Rapids, Minn., for lands in Minn. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 6533.)

27. RECLAMATION. H.R. 6658, by Rep. Murdock, Ariz., to authorize the reimbursement of the reclamation fund for the cost of the construction and certain costs of the operation and maintenance of the Colo. River front work and levee system adjacent to the Yuma Federal irrigation project in Ariz. and Calif. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 6533.)

28. FOOD AND DRUGS. H.R. 6681, by Rep. Wolverton, N.J., "to amend section 801 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act." To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 6534.)

29. FEDERAL AID; EDUCATION. H.R. 6682, by Rep. Jennings, Tenn., to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in financing a minimum foundation education program of public elementary and secondary schools, and in reducing the inequalities of educational opportunities through public elementary and secondary schools, for the general welfare. To Education and Labor Committee. (p. 6534.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

30. INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT. Rep. Robertson, N.Dak., spoke in opposition to the ratification of this agreement (p. A3392).

31. HOUSING. Sen. Sparkman, Ala., inserted newspaper editorials urging the passage of the TEW housing bill (pp. A3382-3).

Rep. Price, Ill., inserted a letter from the American Veterans Committee urging passage of the TEW housing bill (p. A3394).

Rep. Javits, N.Y., inserted letters from the National Conference of Catholic Charities endorsing the TEW housing bill (pp. A3406-7).

Extension of remarks of Rep. Rogers, Mass., giving her views of the advantages of H.R. 4488, the veterans' homestead bill, as against the cooperative provisions in the TEW Housing bill (p. A3347).

32. PERSONNEL. Sen. Chavez, N.Mex., inserted his recent address before Department of Agriculture professional employees, "Responsibilities of Government Employees to Their Government; Responsibilities of Government Towards Its Employees" (pp. A3343-4).

33. ALASKA. Del. Bartlett, Alaska, inserted Wm. E. Warne's (Asst. Secy. of Interior) recent address before the Seattle C of C outlining a program for the development of Alaska (pp. A3355-6).

34. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Eberharter, Pa., inserted a Pittsburgh Press editorial urging that the flood-control programs be continued without interruption through lack of appropriations (p. A3389).

35. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Schwabe, Mo., criticizing the shipment of tobacco to Europe under the ERP (p. A3406).

Extension of remarks of Rep. Lenke, N.Dak., claiming that the ERP is depleting America's resources (pp. A3378-80).

PROVIDING FOR PAYMENT OF SALARIES COVERING PERIODS OF
SEPARATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE IN THE CASE
OF PERSONS IMPROPERLY REMOVED FROM SUCH SERVICE

MAY 24, 1948.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. REES, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany S. 1486]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1486) to provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective House as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: *That section 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (U. S. C., 1946 edition, title 5, sec. 652), is hereby amended to read as follows:*

"SEC. 6. (a) No person in the classified civil service of the United States shall be removed or suspended without pay therefrom except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of such service and for reasons given in writing. Any person whose removal or suspension without pay is sought shall (1) have notice of the same and of any charges preferred against him; (2) be furnished with a copy of such charges; (3) be allowed a reasonable time for filing a written answer to such charges, with affidavits; and (4) be furnished at the earliest practicable date with a written decision on such answer. No examination of witnesses nor any trial or hearing shall be required except in the discretion of the officer or employee directing the removal or suspension without pay. Copies of the charges, the notice of hearing, the answer, the reasons for removal or suspension without pay, and the order of removal or suspension without pay shall be made a part of the records of the proper department or agency, as shall also the reasons for reduction in grade or compensation; and copies of the same shall be furnished, upon request, to the person affected and to the Civil Service Commission. This subsection shall apply to a person

within the purview of section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended, only if he so elects.

"(b) (1) Any person removed or suspended without pay under subsection (a) who, after filing a written answer to the charges as provided under such subsection or after any further appeal to proper authority after receipt of an adverse decision on the answer, is reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted, shall be paid compensation at the rate received on the date of such removal or suspension, for the period for which he received no compensation with respect to the position from which he was removed or suspended, less any amounts earned by him through other employment during such period, and shall for all purposes except the accumulation of leave be deemed to have rendered service during such period. A decision with respect to any appeal to proper authority under this paragraph shall be made at the earliest practicable date.

"(2) Any person who is discharged, suspended, or furloughed without pay, under section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended, who, after answering the reasons advanced for such discharge, suspension, or furlough or after an appeal to the Civil Service Commission, as provided under such section, is reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such discharge, suspension, or furlough was unjustified or unwarranted, shall be paid compensation at the rate received on the date of such discharge, suspension, or furlough for the period for which he received no compensation with respect to the position from which he was discharged, suspended, or furloughed, less any amounts earned by him through other employment during such period, and shall for all purposes except the accumulation of leave be deemed to have rendered service during such period.

"(3) Any person removed or suspended without pay in a reduction in force who, after an appeal to proper authority, is reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted shall be paid compensation at the rate received on the date of such removal or suspension, for the period for which he received no compensation with respect to the position from which he was removed or suspended, less any amounts earned by him through other employment during such period, and shall for all purposes except the accumulation of leave be deemed to have rendered service during such period. A decision with respect to any appeal to proper authority under this paragraph shall be made at the earliest practicable date.

"(c) Membership in any society, association, club, or other form of organization of postal employees not affiliated with any outside organization imposing an obligation or duty upon them to engage in any strike, or proposing to assist them in any strike, against the United States, having for its objects, among other things, improvements in the condition of labor of its members, including hours of labor and compensation therefor and leave of absence, by any person or groups of persons in said postal service, or the presenting by any such person or groups of persons of any grievance or grievances to the Congress or any Member thereof shall not constitute or be cause for reduction in rank or compensation or removal of such person or groups of persons from said service.

"(d) The right of persons employed in the civil service of the United States, either individually or collectively, to petition Congress, or any Member thereof, or to furnish information to either House of Congress,

or to any committee or member thereof, shall not be denied or interfered with."

And the House agree to the same.

EDWARD H. REES,
ANTONI N. SADLAK,
TOM MURRAY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

WILLIAM LANGER,
EDWARD J. THYE,
HERBERT R. O'CONOR,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1486) to provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House amendment to the bill strikes out all of the Senate bill after the enacting clause. The committee of conference recommends that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, with an amendment which is a substitute for both the Senate bill and the House amendment, and that the House agree to the same.

The House amendment added a subsection (b) to section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, authorizing the head of any department or agency, whenever he deemed it necessary in the interests of national security, summarily to remove or suspend without pay any officer or employee in such department or agency. This subsection is not contained in the conference substitute. As a result of such action, there is also eliminated from the conference substitute the provision in the House amendment for the payment of compensation, for the period of removal or suspension, to any officer or employee so summarily removed or suspended, who is later reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted.

Section 3 of the House amendment repealed a provision of existing law relating to immediate removal from the service of employees of the Department of War (now Army), the Department of the Navy, and the Coast Guard. The elimination of subsection (b), discussed above, makes necessary the elimination from the conference substitute of such section 3.

Section 2 of the House amendment is also eliminated from the conference substitute as being unnecessary, partly because of the elimination of the provisions relating to summary removal or suspension.

The conference substitute clarifies the remaining language and purpose of the House amendment by providing specifically (1) that civil-service rights of veterans under section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 are not affected by section 6 (a) of the act of August 24, 1912; and (2) that an employee entitled to veterans' preference wrongfully discharged, suspended for more than 30 days, or furloughed without pay shall be paid compensation for such period of discharge, suspension, or furlough, less any amounts earned by him through other employment during such period.

EDWARD H. REES,
ANTONI N. SADLAK,
TOM MURRAY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

the main issue rather than the motion to discharge the Senate committee.

Mr. Speaker, in the editorial referred to it is stated that some of the opposition which has developed recently in regard to granting statehood to Hawaii is due to communistic activities in the Territory and the fear that Communists may gain control of the islands? I do not believe that this is a sound argument. I do not believe that there exists such a threat and further if such a threat did obtain—would the deprivation of statehood for Hawaii change the situation. Does not the Government have the same responsibility to deal with this question under either circumstance?

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that the Senate will see fit to give further consideration to the resolution for statehood for Hawaii and that some means will be found whereby the resolution may yet be considered and approved before the adjournment of this session of the Congress.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COLMER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. LEA asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD at that point following the adoption of the conference report on the so-called BULWINKLE bill.

Mr. ROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. BAKEWELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a magazine article.

Mr. BUTLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. REES submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4236) to amend the Civil Service Act to remove certain discrimination with respect to the appointment of persons having any physical handicap to positions in the classified civil service.

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4236) to amend the Civil Service Act to remove certain discrimination with respect to the appointment of persons having any physical handicap to positions in the classified civil service, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment.

EDWARD H. REES,
FRANCIS J. LOVE,
TOM MURRAY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

WILLIAM LANGER,
C. D. BUCK,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4236) to amend the Civil Service Act to remove certain dis-

crimination with respect to the appointment of persons having any physical handicap to positions in the classified civil service, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amended the bill by adding a section providing for conferring classified civil-service status upon physically handicapped persons who have served at least 1 year in the postal service, who are involuntarily separated, and who pass suitable non-competitive civil-service examinations.

The committee of conference recommended that the Senate recede from its amendment. Thus the bill as agreed upon is identical with the bill passed by the House.

EDWARD H. REES,
FRANCIS J. LOVE,
TOM MURRAY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

PERSONS IMPROPERLY REMOVED FROM CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. REES submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 1486) to provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service.

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1486) to provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That section 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (U. S. C., 1946 edition, title 5, sec. 652), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. (a) No person in the classified civil service of the United States shall be removed or suspended without pay therefrom except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of such service and for reasons given in writing. Any person whose removal or suspension without pay is sought shall (1) have notice of the same and of any charges preferred against him; (2) be furnished with a copy of such charges; (3) be allowed a reasonable time for filing a written answer to such charges, with affidavits; and (4) be furnished at the earliest practicable date with a written decision on such answer. No examination of witnesses nor any trial or hearing shall be required except in the discretion of the officer or employee directing the removal or suspension without pay. Copies of the charges, the notice of hearing, the answer, the reasons for removal or suspension without pay, and the order of removal or suspension without pay shall be made a part of the records of the proper department or agency, as shall also the reasons for reduction in grade or compensation; and copies of the same shall be furnished, upon request, to the person affected and to the Civil Service Commission. This subsection shall apply to a person within the purview of section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended, only if he so elects.

"(b) (1) Any person removed or suspended without pay under subsection (a) who, after filing a written answer to the charges as provided under such subsection or after any further appeal to proper authority after receipt of an adverse decision

on the answer, is reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted, shall be paid compensation at the rate received on the date of such removal or suspension, for the period for which he received no compensation with respect to the position from which he was removed or suspended, less any amounts earned by him through other employment during such period, and shall for all purposes except the accumulation of leave be deemed to have rendered service during such period. A decision with respect to any appeal to proper authority under this paragraph shall be made at the earliest practicable date.

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"(c) Membership in any society, association, club, or other form of organization of postal employees not affiliated with any outside organization imposing an obligation or duty upon them to engage in any strike, or proposing to assist them in any strike, against the United States, having for its objects, among other things, improvements in the condition of labor of its members, including hours of labor and compensation therefor and leave of absence, by any person or groups of persons in said postal service, or the presenting by any such person or groups of persons of any grievance or grievances to the Congress or any Member thereof shall not constitute or be cause for reduction in rank or compensation or removal of such person or groups of persons from said service.

"(d) The right of persons employed in the civil service of the United States, either individually or collectively, to petition Congress, or any Member thereof, or to furnish information to either House of Congress, or to any committee or member thereof, shall not be denied or interfered with."

And the House agree to the same.

EDWARD H. REES,
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TOM MURRAY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

WILLIAM LANGER,
EDWARD J. THYE,
HERBERT R. O'CONOR,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1486) to provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

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EDWARD H. REES,
ANTONI N. SADLAK,
TOM MURRAY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

THE POSTAL SERVICE

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2588) requiring all mails consigned to an airport from a post office or branch, or from an airport to a post office or branch, within a radius of 35 miles of a city in which there has been established a Government-owned vehicle service to be delivered by Government-owned motor vehicles.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. LEONARD W. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I move to call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 71]

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Abbott | Gwynne, Iowa | Multer |
| Anderson, Calif. | Hand | Mundt |
| Arends | Harless, Ariz. | Murdock |
| Barden | Hartley | Murray, Wls. |
| Bell | Havener | Nixon |
| Bolton | Hébert | Nodar |
| Boykin | Heffernan | O'Hara |
| Buchanan | Heslton | Owens |
| Buckley | Holifield | Pace |
| Bulwinkle | Hope | Pfeifer |
| Camp | Isacson | Philbin |
| Celler | Jackson, Wash. | Ploeser |
| Chadwick | Jenison | Powell |
| Clark | Johnson, Okla. | Price, Fla. |
| Clippinger | Johnson, Tex. | Rivers |
| Cole, Kans. | Jones, N. C. | Robertson |
| Corbett | Kefauver | Sabath |
| Cotton | Keogh | Scoblick |
| Cox | Kling | Shafer |
| Cravens | Klein | Sheppard |
| Crow | Lane | Short |
| Dawson, Ill. | Latham | Sikes |
| Delaney | Lucas | Simpson, Pa. |
| Devitt | Ludlow | Smith, Maine |
| Dolliver | Lusk | Somers |
| Douglas | Lynch | Stigler |
| Durham | McDowell | Taylor |
| Elsaesser | McGarvey | Thomas, N. J. |
| Engle, Calif. | Maloney | Towe |
| Flannagan | Marcanthonio | Vorys |
| Gallagher | Mathews | West |
| Gore | Meade, Ky. | Whitaker |
| Grant, Ind. | Meade, Md. | Worley |
| Gwinn, N. Y. | Miller, Calif. | |

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this roll call 326 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include an article from yesterday's Times-Herald by Tyrrell Krum.

Mr. PATTERSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a table of veterans benefits compiled by the VFW.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Readers' Digest by Henry J. Taylor entitled "Is Russia Prepared to Make War?" It is possible that this article may exceed the two-page limit, but if it does, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BANTA asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. RUSSELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the

RECORD and include an article from Collier's by Robert S. Allen.

Mr. KEARNEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a compilation of laws relating to the veterans of Kansas, compiled by the DAV. It may be possible that this will exceed the limit, but I ask that it be printed nevertheless.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by the President of China on his inauguration last week.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CONGRESSIONAL BALL GAME

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It had been determined that no 1-minute speeches should be permitted at this time, but the Chair understands that there was some controversy about the ball game last Friday night that probably should be decided at this time. For that purpose, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BISHOP] for 1 minute.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to pay tribute first to the fine boys on the Republican side who did such an excellent job in their own way last Friday evening, and to pay a special tribute to the Democrats, who did a much better job than we.

I also wish to congratulate the Evening Star and the press in general, together with radio and television, for making possible the large attendance. I was told a few minutes ago that as much as \$6,000 was raised for the great cause of taking care of these kiddies for a vacation this summer. I am sure the entire membership of the House is grateful for the opportunity to make it their business to be a part of that fine program.

May I say to the Democrats that we have already started our scouts throughout the Nation to bring in some new material for next year.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 1, 1948
For actions of May 28, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 97

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate confirmed Brannan nomination unanimously and without debate. Senate passed bill to continue certain emergency powers. Senate passed Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. Senate agreed to conference report on bill to authorize rate agreements among railroads.

SENATE

1. **NOMINATION.** Confirmed the nomination of Charles F. Brannan to be Secretary of Agriculture, unanimously and without debate (p. 6873).
2. **TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.** Passed as reported this bill, H. R. 5770 (pp. 6861-73). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 6872).
3. **EMERGENCY POWERS.** Passed with amendments H. R. 6659, to extend certain provisions of the Decontrol Act of 1947. Substituted the language of S. 2746, as amended by an amendment by Sen. Gurney authorizing the Army to increase facilities for production of nitrogenous fertilizers to the extent of 50% of export requirements to nonoccupied areas. S. 2746 was indefinitely postponed in view of this action. (pp. 6849-58.) Senate conferees were appointed (p. 6858).
4. **TRANSPORTATION.** Agreed to the conference report on S. 110, to amend the ICC Act to authorize rate agreements between carriers (pp. 6819-46). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. **PERSONNEL.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 1486, to provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service (pp. 6858-9, 6878). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4236, to amend the Civil Service Act to remove certain discrimination with respect to appointment of physically handicapped persons (p. 6859). The House has not acted on the conference report.

6. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported H. Con. Res. 197, to continue the Joint Committee on Housing. Sen. Cain, Wash., asked for immediate consideration, but Sen. Ellender, La., objected. (p. 6873.)
7. RECLAMATION. At the request of Sen. Cannally, Tex., reconsidered and placed on the calendar H. R. 3834, to authorize the project for rehabilitation of certain works of the Fort Sumner irrigation district, N. Mex. (p. 6873).
8. PUBLIC LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3628, to revise the method of issuing patents for public lands (S. Rept. 1428) (p. 6847).
9. FOREST LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs reported without amendment S. 2617, to include certain lands in the Carson National Forest, N. Mex. (S. Rept. 1426) (p. 6847).
10. CENSUS. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 2319, to provide for a survey of physically handicapped citizens (S. Rept. 1434) (p. 6847).
11. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee concluded hearings on this bill, H. R. 6481 (p. D556).
12. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Brewster, Me., inserted a resolution from various citizens favoring price supports for potatoes after Dec. 31, 1948 (p. 6847).
13. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. Sen. Butler, Nebr., submitted amendments which he intends to propose to H. R. 2245, to repeal oleo taxes (p. 6847).
14. ADJOURNED until Tues., June 1 (p. 6874). The calendar is to be read at that time, followed by the displaced-persons bill and the selective-service bill (p. D560).

HOUSE

15. CENSUS. Passed, with the language of H.R. 6208 inserted as an amendment, S. 554, to provide for rescheduling of the censuses of manufacturers, business, and mineral industries, and to provide for the taking of a census of transportation (pp. 6878-86).
16. HEALTH. Passed, with the language of H.J. Res. 409 inserted as an amendment, S.J. Res. 98, to provide for membership and participation by the U.S. in the World Health Organization (pp. 6911-6).
17. FOREST LANDS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments S. 1037, to add certain public and private lands to the Caribou National Forest, Idaho (H. Rept. 2081) (p. 6927).
18. PURCHASING. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H.R. 4659, to ratify and confirm amendments to certain contracts for the furnishing of petroleum products to the U.S. (H. Rept. 2077) (p. 6927).
19. MINERALS. The Agriculture Committee reported with an amendment H.R. 5048, to direct the USDA to convey to present owners of the surface lands, mineral rights acquired from the Missouri Defense Relocation Corporation (H. Rept. 2084) (p. 6927).
The Agriculture Committee reported with an amendment H.R. 5263, to permit USDA to execute and deliver to present owners of certain lands acquired by the

monia will now be called upon to share it with other sections of the country.

It seems to me that what has been brought out here this afternoon should be carefully considered. The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] gave the Senate information which I had been given, but which I had not had time to check, and therefore did not use, namely, that the corporations he has mentioned have been outbidding the fertilizer manufacturers for the anhydrous ammonia, and have been reducing still further an already short supply, whereas substitutes for anhydrous ammonia could have been used in the manufacture of the products for which those corporations used anhydrous ammonia.

Therefore, it seems to me we certainly should not say to them, "You can allocate anhydrous ammonia for the manufacture of fertilizers," and leave them a clear field to continue to outbid the fertilizer manufacturers, and not permit anhydrous ammonia to be used for other purposes.

I wish such a provision could be written into the bill, if it is not already in it. My colleague says he cannot find it, and I cannot find it. If the authority is not already contained in the bill, I wish it could be placed in the bill, so as to permit anhydrous ammonia to be allocated for all purposes for which it might be used, and not merely for the manufacture of fertilizer.

This bill is so full of references to other bills that I do not know where the amendment should be placed in it. But I think it should be included.

Mr. TAFT. It is perfectly clear in my mind, Mr. President, that this measure permits the allocation of anhydrous ammonia for the manufacture of fertilizer, and permits anhydrous ammonia to be taken away from other uses. If that is done—in other words, if it is taken away from the use for other purposes—then how there can be allocations to other persons for uses not required in connection with fertilizer, I do not know.

This measure would permit anhydrous ammonia to be used for the manufacture of fertilizer alone; and if that is desired—

Mr. FLANDERS. Where is such a provision to be found?

Mr. TAFT. This measure says that this provision is subject to all the powers of the Second War Powers Act, namely, import control, allocation, and export control of nitrogenous compounds, including anhydrous ammonia, in any form, necessary for the manufacture and delivery of the nitrogenous fertilizer materials required for such export.

Mr. FLANDERS. That is the part which it seems to me negates the point the Senator from Ohio is making. Do not the words "required for such export" limit everything which precedes?

Mr. TAFT. The Senator thinks, then, that the fertilizer material producers will want it used for domestic manufacture?

Mr. FLANDERS. Yes; that is the way I read it.

Mr. TAFT. That might be so. We could strike out the words "required for such export."

Mr. FLANDERS. Yes; I think that would take care of it.

Mr. TAFT. I suggest that as an amendment.

Mr. FLANDERS. I shall be glad to accept that amendment, if it is in order to accept one amendment while another one is under consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is the amendment now being referred to the one submitted by the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. FLANDERS. It is the amendment I have submitted which provides for substituting the text of the Senate bill for the House bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Vermont can modify his own amendment in any way he sees fit, of course.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I suggest to him that he ask that his amendment be considered as modified or amended by striking out the words "required for such export" on page 2.

Mr. FLANDERS. I ask that that change be made in the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the change will be made.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from South Dakota to the amendment of the Senator from Vermont.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now is on agreeing to the amendment in the nature of a substitute submitted by the Senator from Vermont, as amended.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I should like to call the attention of the distinguished Senator from Vermont to the fact that it is my understanding, as I believe it is the understanding of the Senator from Vermont, that the House conferees will be away tomorrow, and that many of us will be away tomorrow, and possibly on Monday, for Memorial Day exercises. In view of that fact and since the present law will expire before the conferees can meet, I wish to ask the Senator from Vermont if he thinks we can work out some sort of conference next week, so that the employees who have been engaged in this work for years and years, and who know the fertilizer situation, may feel sure that we shall take such action next week.

Mr. FLANDERS. I assume that the Senator from South Carolina is not asking that something to that effect go into the amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK. No; not at all.

Mr. FLANDERS. But I assume that the Senator merely suggests that we commit ourselves insofar as possible at this time.

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes.

Mr. FLANDERS. That is entirely agreeable.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment, in the nature of a substitute, as amended, offered by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS].

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, merely for the record, I wish to state my own op-

position to the continuation of import controls. I shall not offer any amendments along that line, because both the House committee and the Senate committee have approved this measure. But I think the time has passed for the imposition of import controls on tin and tin products and antimony and fats and oils, including oil-bearing materials, and fatty acids, butter, soap and soap powder, rice and rice products. I myself feel very strongly that such controls are unnecessary and that in the long run our buyers ought not to be limited as to the way in which they purchase goods abroad. I see no necessity for it.

Most of the steel companies think it is desirable to continue the controls on the import of tin in order that the United States Government may buy all the tin. I myself think that if we pursued the course which we pursued in the case of rubber—by which we released all the buyers, enabling them in that case to purchase rubber—the result would be the purchase of more tin and lower prices for tin. However, I shall not object at the present time.

I see the necessity for the continuation of some allocation controls. Of course, so far as export controls are concerned, they are covered by another bill.

But I wish to state my opposition to the continuation of import controls.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the Senator from Ohio. Does the Senator include mercury?

Mr. TAFT. Mercury is not included in this bill.

Mr. LANGER. I refer to the statement the Senator from Ohio has just made about being opposed to the control of imports.

Mr. TAFT. In general I would be, unless there is some very extraordinary situation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6659) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. FLANDERS. I rise now to make a motion which is a little different from the ordinary motion in such case: Mr. President, in view of the nature of the discussion which has been had on the floor of the Senate regarding this matter, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, as interpreted by the discussion on the floor of the Senate in the course of the debate on the bill, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Chair appointed Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. BUCK, and Mr. MAYBANK conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 2746 will be indefinitely postponed.

WATER-FILTRATION PLANT AT HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y.—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 2359, relating to the construction of a water-filtration plant at Highland Falls, N. Y., and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The conference report will be read:

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2359) to authorize the payment of a lump sum, in the amount of \$100,000, to the village of Highland Falls, N. Y., as a contribution toward the cost of construction of a water-filtration plant, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert "\$85,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the amended title proposed by the Senate, amend the title so as to read: "An act to authorize the payment of a lump sum, in the amount of \$85,000, to the village of Highland Falls, N. Y., as a contribution toward the cost of construction of a water-filtration plant, and for other purposes."; and the Senate agree to the same.

CHAN GURNEY,
RAYMOND E. BALDWIN,
BURNET R. MAYBANK,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

GEORGE J. BATES,
L. C. ARENDS,
W. STERLING COLE,
LANSDALE G. SASSCER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

CONSTRUCTION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS BY ARMY—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on Senate bill 1676, to authorize the Secretary of War to proceed with construction of military installations, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The conference report will be read.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1676) to authorize the Secretary of War to proceed with construction at military installations, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the

text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 15 of the House engrossed amendments, lines 4 and 5, strike out "family quarters so constructed" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "In any case in which the construction at any station of family quarters having a net floor area in excess of one thousand and eighty square feet is prohibited by the provisions of the foregoing proviso, an equal number of family quarters having a net floor area not in excess of one thousand and eighty square feet may be constructed at such station and any funds saved as a result of the construction of such smaller family quarters or as a result of the succeeding proviso may be utilized to construct family quarters having a net floor area not in excess of one thousand and eighty square feet at any Army or Air Force station scheduled for retention in the permanent Military Establishment: *Provided further*, That family quarters constructed with the funds authorized for appropriation herein"; and the House agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the bill and agree to the same.

CHAN GURNEY,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
WAYNE MORSE,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

GEORGE J. BATES,
LESLIE C. ARENDS,
W. STERLING COLE,
OVERTON BROOKS,
LANSDALE G. SASSCER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, in reference to the conference report on Senate bill 1676, I should like to make a brief explanation before it is acted upon.

I did not give an explanation of the previous conference report for it had to do with a very small measure and the differences between the House and Senate were very slight and were settled satisfactorily.

This conference report deals with certain very large construction projects. The bill as passed by the Senate last July contained construction authorizations totaling \$247,000,000. The House has considered the bill very carefully during the past 5 months and has recommended an actual reduction of \$39,000,000. Furthermore, the House recommended that the size of the family quarters authorized at military installations be smaller than 1,250 square feet of floor space, as authorized in the Senate bill. Therefore, because only the smaller houses were authorized, there was a further reduction in the House bill of \$13,000,000, making a total of \$52,000,000 less than the Senate bill.

In conference, due to the fact that there is such a shortage of family quarters at military installations all over the country, it was thought best that, instead of making a reduction of \$13,000,000 by reason of the requirements of smaller-sized houses, the houses should be allowed to be built by the Army and the Air Force, and at other installations where needed. Therefore, the conference finally agreed on housing limited to 1,080 square feet of floor space for families quarters, and a total reduction in the Senate bill of \$39,000,000, in round figures.

Mr. President, I ask that the Senate agree to the conference report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the conference report was considered and agreed to.

PAYMENT OF SALARIES COVERING PERIODS OF SEPARATION FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on Senate bill 1486, to provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The conference report will be read.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1486) to provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective House as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That section 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (U. S. C., 1946 edition, title 5, sec. 652), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. (a) No person in the classified civil service of the United States shall be removed or suspended without pay therefrom except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of such service and for reasons given in writing. Any person whose removal or suspension without pay is sought shall (1) have notice of the same and of any charges preferred against him; (2) be furnished with a copy of such charges; (3) be allowed a reasonable time for filing a written answer to such charges, with affidavits; and (4) be furnished at the earliest practicable date with a written decision on such answer. No examination of witnesses nor any trial or hearing shall be required except in the discretion of the officer or employee directing the removal or suspension without pay. Copies of the charges, the notice of hearing, the answer, the reasons for removal or suspension without pay, and the order of removal or suspension without pay shall be made a part of the records of the proper department or agency, as shall also the reasons for education in grade or compensation; and copies of the same shall be furnished, upon request, to the person affected and to the Civil Service Commission. This subsection shall apply to a person within the purview or section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended, only if he so elects.

"(b) (1) Any person removed or suspended without pay under subsection (a) who, after filing a written answer to the charges as provided under such subsection or after any further appeal to proper authority after receipt of an adverse decision on the answer, is reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted, shall be paid compensation at the rate received on the date of such removal or suspension, for the period for which he received no compensation with respect to the

position from which he was removed or suspended, less any amounts earned by him through other employment during such period, and shall for all purposes except the accumulation of leave be deemed to have rendered service during such period. A decision with respect to any appeal to proper authority under this paragraph shall be made at the earliest practicable date.

"(2) Any person who is discharged, suspended, or furloughed without pay, under section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1914, as amended, who, after answering the reasons advanced for such discharge, suspension, or furlough or after an appeal to the Civil Service Commission, as provided under such section, is reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such discharge, suspension, or furlough was unjustified or unwarranted, shall be paid compensation at the rate received on the date of such discharge, suspension, or furlough for the period for which he received no compensation with respect to the position from which he was discharged, suspended, or furloughed, less any amounts earned by him through other employment during such period, and shall for all purposes except the accumulation of leave be deemed to have rendered service during such period.

"(3) Any person removed or suspended without pay in a reduction in force who, after an appeal to proper authority, is reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted shall be paid compensation at the rate received on the date of such removal or suspension, for the period for which he received no compensation with respect to the position from which he was removed or suspended, less any amounts earned by him through other employment during such period, and shall for all purposes except the accumulation of leave be deemed to have rendered service during such period. A decision with respect to any appeal to proper authority under this paragraph shall be made at the earliest practicable date.

"(c) Membership in any society, association, club, or other form of organization of postal employees not affiliated with any outside organization imposing an obligation or duty upon them to engage in any strike, or proposing to assist them in any strike, against the United States, having for its objects, among other things, improvements in the condition of labor of its members, including hours of labor and compensation therefor and leave of absence, by any person or groups of persons in said postal service, or the presenting by any such person or groups of persons of any grievance or grievances to the Congress or any Member thereof shall not constitute or be cause for reduction in rank or compensation or removal of such person or groups of persons from said service.

"(d) The right of persons employed in the civil service of the United States, either individually or collectively, to petition Congress, or any Member thereof, or to furnish information to either House of Congress, or to any committee or member thereof, shall not be denied or interfered with."

And the House agree to the same.

WILLIAM LANGER,
EDWARD J. THYE,
HERBERT R. O'CONNOR,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

EDWARD H. REES,
ANTONI N. SADLAK,
TOM MURRAY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the conference report?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wonder if the Senator could briefly explain the change made in conference.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, the report represents a full and complete agreement, and provides that an agency or department of the Government may remove any employee at any time, but that the employee shall then have a right of appeal. When he is removed, he is of course off the pay roll. If he wins the appeal, it is provided that he shall be paid for the time during which he was suspended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the conference report was considered and agreed to.

CIVIL-SERVICE APPOINTMENTS OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 4236, to amend the Civil Service Act to remove certain discrimination with respect to the appointment of persons having any physical handicap to positions in the classified civil service, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The conference report will be read.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4236) to amend the Civil Service Act to remove certain discrimination with respect to the appointment of persons having any physical handicap to positions in the classified civil service, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment.

WILLIAM LANGER,
C. D. BUCK,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

EDWARD H. REES,
FRANCIS J. LOVE,
TOM MURRAY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the conference report?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, may we have a brief explanation?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, this is the so-called Ellender bill, under which a physically handicapped person may be employed for the period of 1 year, even though he cannot pass certain examinations, provided he is certified by the Civil Service Commission.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the conference report was considered and agreed to.

NEVADA VETERAN LAWS

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, many Nevada veterans are not fully aware of their legal rights to various benefits, privileges, preferences, and exemptions, as extended to them under certain circumstances by the laws of my State.

I am therefore pleased to present for their information an outline of such laws, as compiled by Daniel Jay, national service officer for the Disabled American

Veterans, who has his office with the Veterans' Administration regional office, at Reno, Nev. I ask unanimous consent to have this résumé printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the résumé was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BURIAL ALLOWANCES AND ALLIED BENEFITS

A county allowance is provided to the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Spanish War Veterans for the burial of indigent veterans.

Annual appropriations are made for the care of GAR cemeteries.

CIVIL RELIEF AND ALLIED BENEFITS

A conservator may be appointed for persons serving in the armed forces.

Acknowledgement is made of legal instruments and the administration of oaths.

Evidence may be admitted of presumed death or absence.

Wills may be proved if attesting witnesses are unavailable.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Absentee registration and voting is provided.

Paroled prisoners were inducted into military service.

CLAIMS; ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING BENEFITS, SAFEKEEPING OF PAPERS

Public officers may not make charges for administering oaths or certifying or acknowledging any paper for United States pensioners in matters relating to their pensions.

Free copies of public records are provided for wards of the Veterans' Administration under the Uniform Guardianship Act.

Honorable discharges of veterans are to be recorded by county recorders free of charge.

The State board of examiners is directed to investigate claims of Spanish-American War veterans against the United States and to take steps for the collection of approved claims.

The Veterans' Service Commissioner assists veterans and those serving in the armed forces in securing benefits to which they may be entitled. An annual appropriation is made for this service.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHILDREN OF VETERANS

High-school scholarships of \$150 are available to children of veterans of any war through the Veterans' Service Commissioner.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES, PRIVILEGES, ETC.

Leaves of absence were granted to public officers and employees to serve in the armed forces with preservation of benefits and reinstatement without loss of seniority.

Preference is given to veterans in public departments and on public works in State and local units.

Benefit rights are preserved under the Unemployment Compensation Act.

Military service allowance and credit is given under the Teachers' Retirement Act.

GUARDIANSHIP

A Uniform Veterans' Guardianship Act has been enacted, providing for the appointment of a guardian of an incompetent veteran or the minor child of a veteran, to receive certain benefits on behalf of such ward.

HOSPITAL BENEFITS

An incompetent veteran may be committed to a Federal hospital under the Uniform Guardianship Act.

Separate quarters are maintained for veterans in the State hospital for mental diseases.

LAND SETTLEMENT BENEFITS, HOUSING, ETC.

Veterans have been extended benefits under the Reclamation and Settlement Act.

War veterans may secure low-cost housing units.

MEDALS

Medals for distinguished service (including National Guard) are awarded. Governor's Medal is awarded annually to a student of the military department of the State university.

TAX EXEMPTIONS, EXEMPTIONS FROM LICENSE FEES, RENEWALS, ETC.

Veterans' organizations are exempt from fee for license to conduct boxing, sparring, or wrestling exhibitions.

Operators' and chauffeurs' licenses are extended until termination of military service.

Property to the amount of \$1,000 of any person serving in the armed forces is exempt from taxation.

Real property of veterans' organizations is exempt from taxation.

Property to the amount of \$1,000 owned by resident veterans not having an income exceeding \$1,200 per annum is exempt from taxation.

TRANSPORTATION PRIVILEGES

Common carriers may give free transportation to State officers of recognized veterans' organizations and ladies' auxiliaries thereof, not exceeding three from each such organization.

UNIFORMS

Veterans are exempt from the prohibition on wearing of the uniform of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

The American Legion has been incorporated.

The unauthorized wearing or use of the insignia, name, or badge of veterans' organizations is a misdemeanor.

Quarters have been established in the Nevada State Building for use of veterans' organizations.

Veterans' organizations are exempt from fee for license to hold boxing or wrestling exhibitions, tent shows, and circuses.

Much of the above legislation has been enacted by the Nevada Legislature through the sponsorship and cooperation of the DAV and other veteran organizations.

Mr. Jay has been expertly trained as a national service officer for the DAV and spends his full time in rendering all types of assistance to veterans and their dependents, particularly in the technical preparation, presentation, and prosecution of their justifiable claims for various types of governmental benefits to which they may be lawfully entitled.

DAV MEMBERSHIP ELIGIBILITY

Formed in 1920 and chartered by the Congress in 1932 to render service to, for, and by America's disabled war veterans, the DAV has been generally recognized as the official voice of America's disabled defenders.

According to its congressional charter of incorporation—Public Law 186, approved June 17, 1932, as amended by Public Law 668, approved July 15, 1942—active membership in the DAV is open only to those Americans whose bodies bear the scars of wounds or injuries, or the blight of ailments or disabilities incurred during, or by reason of, active service during time of war in the armed forces of the United States, or of some country allied with it.

More and more wounded and disabled veterans of World War II are becoming active members of the DAV.

Eligibles may become life members upon payment of a fee of \$100 (\$50, if born before January 1, 1902) in cash, or by a down-payment of \$5 or more, plus such installments as will complete payment of the full fee by the end of the second succeeding fiscal year (ending on June 30), after which, if not fully paid, a carrying charge of \$5 per year would accrue. A growing percentage are becoming DAV life members. Annual membership is available at \$5.

DAV NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Located at 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati 6, Ohio, the national headquarters of the DAV takes care of all administrative matters and records and publishes the Disabled American Veterans semimonthly newspaper, containing accurate, up-to-date information of interest and of value to disabled veterans and their dependents.

The present national commander of the DAV is John L. Golob, of Hibbing, Minn., a severely wounded World War I veteran, who has had a broad background of experience in various local, State, and National DAV activities which qualify him to lead an organization composed exclusively of America's disabled war veterans.

Its national adjutant, Vivian D. Corbly, has been secretary-treasurer (business manager) of the organization, and editor of its newspaper since 1925. Capt. Cicero F. Hogan is his able assistant.

The largest bank in Cincinnati, the Fifth Third Union Trust Co., has, for 28 years, been the depository for the funds of both the DAV and its incorporated trusteeship, the DAV Service Foundation. Officials handling these funds have always been adequately bonded by the Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland.

NATIONAL SERVICE SET-UP

The National Service Headquarters of the DAV is now located in a beautiful building at 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington 9, D. C., which was acquired by the organization in 1945.

In this Washington office are located the department of claims, headed by William E. Tate; the department on legislation, headed by Francis Sullivan; and the department of public relations and employment, headed by my friend, Millard W. Rice. In addition to these service departments, the DAV service headquarters has as its office manager John E. Feighner, assistant national adjutant. All of these various departments are staffed by trained experts, all of whom are themselves war-wounded or disabled veterans.

These DAV national officers know all about the technical complications that disabled veterans must overcome factually to prove the service connections of their disabilities to the satisfaction of rating agencies of the Veterans' Administration, under the limitations and restrictions of existing law, as legally interpreted and as administratively applied.

Understanding such vexatious problems by personal experience, DAV national service officers are naturally more sympathetic than are nondisabled veterans or civilians and are therefore, generally more effective in helping disabled claimants to comply with technical requirements to prove legal entitlement to benefits to which they may be lawfully and equitably entitled.

EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

The DAV has adopted, on a Nation-wide basis, a man-job-matching method program to provide suitable, useful, gainful employment for all disabled veterans. Less than 7 percent of the Nation's 2,200,000 compensated war-disabled veterans are totally unemployable. The remaining 93 percent are less than totally disabled and must therefore, supplement their inadequate compensation payments with income from employment.

This scientific approach to a most distressing problem has produced some worthwhile results thus far. The handicapped veteran's remaining abilities have been matched with the requirements of the job, rather than stressing his disabilities. It has been demonstrated by the employment record of such disabled veterans that they have a low absentee record, a low turn-over record, a low accident record, and a higher efficiency

and production record. It has thus been proved that to hire disabled veterans is just plain good business, bringing benefits directly to them, their dependents, their communities, their employers and taxpayers generally.

AN INVESTMENT IN PATRIOTISM

It is definitely in the interest of all Americans that the fight for justice be made for those who have sacrificed their youth and a part of their bodies or their health in our country's most hazardous occupation—its military and naval services during time of war.

The faith must be kept with those who have made such sacrifices in the past, as well as with those who are, or have been, dependent upon these heroes, so that other young men who, in the future, may be called upon to make similar sacrifices, will have the assurance, on the basis of past performance, that if they, too, should also be so unfortunate they will not be permitted to become mere forgotten heroes.

The determination of the DAV to see to it that America's disabled veterans are adequately provided for should be generously supported, as a public investment in the future patriotism of our youth, and as practical patriotism which brings huge humanitarian and financial dividends to every community, to every State, and to our country.

As a veteran of World War I myself, it is a pleasure for me to commend the service program of the DAV, and I am sure it merits the consideration and support of the entire country.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I would say to the Members of the Senate who are present that it is the intention to conclude consideration of the Treasury and Post Office Department appropriations bill this evening. I have been assured by the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] that it will require only about 25 or 30 minutes.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, let me correct the Senator. The Senator from Oregon was of that opinion, but he understands now that the junior Senator from Delaware desires to discuss one item of the bill, so it may require more time.

Mr. WHERRY. In any event it will be our endeavor to conclude the consideration of the bill tonight. Then, as has already been announced, the Senate will adjourn until next Tuesday at 11 o'clock, under the unanimous-consent agreement previously entered.

ALLEGED FBI FILES ON PROMINENT CITIZENS

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, last week in the course of the debate on the President's veto of the proposal to have the FBI investigate persons appointed to the Atomic Energy Commission, there was a suggestion that the FBI maintains files on prominent citizens. The allegation was of such a startling nature that I wrote Mr. Hoover a letter under date of May 24, which I shall submit for the Record, in which I asked him about the truth or falsity of the allegation. Mr. Hoover replied under date of May 27, and I shall submit his letter for the Record, also.

I am pleased to learn that the statement is not true. Mr. Hoover has a most difficult position, one of the most difficult in the United States, and I believe he fills it extremely well. I am

"POWERS OF ADMINISTRATOR AND CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN AIRPORT PROPERTY AND AIRWAY PROPERTY"

"SEC. 10. (a) With regard to airport property and airway property in territory (including Alaska) outside the continental limits of the United States which he has acquired pursuant to this Act or any other provision of law, the Administrator is empowered and directed to do and perform, by contract or otherwise, all acts and things necessary or incident to their consolidation, operation, protection, maintenance, improvement, and administration, including but not limited to the power (1) to adapt, from time to time, such properties to the needs of civil aeronautics by construction, installation, re-engineering, relocation, or otherwise; (2) to make and amend such reasonable rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to the proper exercise of the powers granted by this section; (3) to lease under such conditions as he may deem proper and for such periods as may be desirable (not to exceed twenty years) space or property for purposes essential or appropriate to their consolidation, operation, protection, and administration under this Act; (4) to contract for, or to provide directly for, the sale of fuel, oil, equipment, food and supplies, hotel accommodations, and other facilities and services necessary or desirable for the operation and administration of such properties; (5) to make just and reasonable charges for aeronautical services (including but not limited to landing fees and fees for the use of communication services); and (6) to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, real or personal property, or interests therein, which he may consider necessary for the purposes of this section. Any person who knowingly and willfully violates any rule or regulation issued by the Administrator under clause (2) of this section, if such violation is committed in any area under the civil jurisdiction of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

"(b) With regard to meteorological facilities in territory (including Alaska) outside the continental limits of the United States which he has acquired pursuant to this Act or any other provision of law, the Chief of the Weather Bureau is vested with all powers to consolidate, operate, protect, maintain, improve, and administer granted the Administrator by subsection (a) with respect to facilities the latter has acquired.

"(c) All funds received under this section, as a result of direct sale or charge by the Administrator or the Chief of the Weather Bureau and which, in the judgment of the Administrator or the Chief of the Weather Bureau, as the case may be, are equivalent to the cost, including handling charges, of the fuel, oil, equipment, food, supplies, services, shelter, or other assistance or services sold or furnished shall be credited to the appropriation from which the cost thereof was paid, and the balance, if any, shall be credited to miscellaneous receipts.

"(d) The provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5), shall not apply to any of the leases or contracts made by the Administrator or the Chief of the Weather Bureau pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

"UTILIZATION OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES OF OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES"

"SEC. 11. The Administrator and the Chief of the Weather Bureau are authorized and directed, in carrying out the provisions of this Act, insofar as they find it practicable, to arrange for the use of appropriate facilities of services of other United States Government agencies, and to reimburse any such agency for such service out of funds appropriated to the Civil Aeronautics Administration or the Weather Bureau, as the case

may be, to the end that personnel and facilities of existing United States Government agencies shall be utilized to the fullest possible advantage and not be unnecessarily duplicated. *Any agency of the United States Government receiving any such request is hereby authorized to furnish such facilities or to perform such services.*

"AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS"

"SEC. 12. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act."

And the Senate agree to the same.

CHAS. A. WOLVERTON,
CARL HINSHAW,
LEONARD W. HALL,
CLARENCE F. LEA,
J. PERCY PRIEST,

Managers on the Part of the House.

OWEN BREWSTER,
HOMER CAPEHART,
By OWEN BREWSTER,
ALBERT HAWKES,
By OWEN BREWSTER,
ED C. JOHNSON,
ERNEST W. MCFARLAND,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6407) to encourage the development of an international air-transportation system adapted to the needs of the foreign commerce of the United States, of the postal service, and of the national defense, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment struck out all after the enacting clause of the House bill and inserted matter in the nature of a substitute which did not differ greatly from the provisions of the House bill.

Sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 12 of the conference substitute are the same as the corresponding provisions of both the House bill and the Senate amendment.

In section 3 of the House bill it was provided that the authority to acquire, establish, or construct airport property or airway property in foreign territory could be exercised only where appropriations had been made specifically for such purpose. In the conference substitute this limitation has been replaced by a less restrictive provision that, except in the case of airport property transferred under section 8, no airport (as defined in section 1 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended) may be acquired, established, or constructed under authority of the section unless funds for such purpose have been specifically appropriated by the Congress. The provision in the comparable section in the Senate amendment which would have permitted acquisition, establishment, or construction of airport property or airway property in the Territories and possessions of the United States has not been included. In section 3 of the conference substitute the words "and to conduct related services" have been omitted as unnecessary in view of the provisions of section 10.

With reference to sections 4 and 5 of the conference substitute, the committee of conferees of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, 80th Cong.), by which the Secretary of State, among other things, is authorized "to utilize, with the approval of the President, the services, facilities, and personnel of the other Government agencies," for the training of nationals of other governments; and, under certain conditions, to accept funds from other governments in connection with such training. It is the committee's spe-

cific intent, in recommending this proposed legislation, that no training program shall be undertaken pursuant to section 4 which is considered by the Secretary of State to be in conflict with the purposes of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948.

By clause (5) of section 10 (a) of the House bill, the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics was authorized, in connection with the administration of airport property and airway property, "to make just and reasonable charges for aeronautical services (including fees and use of navigational aids, communication services and landing facilities and similar services)". In the conference substitute this clause is changed to read "to make just and reasonable charges for aeronautical services (including but not limited to landing fees and fees for the use of communication services)".

Subsection (d) of section 10 of the conference substitute, making section 3709 of the Revised Statutes inapplicable to leases or contracts made under this legislation, was not in the bill as it passed the House but was contained in the Senate amendment.

Section 11 of the conference substitute authorizes and directs the Administrator and the Chief of the Weather Bureau, in carrying out the provisions of the act, insofar as they find it practicable, to arrange for the use of appropriate facilities or services of other United States agencies, on a reimbursable basis. Essentially the same provision was in both the House bill and the Senate amendment, the only difference being that in the House bill (as in the conference substitute) it was mandatory, and in the Senate amendment it was permissive. In the conference substitute a sentence has been added to make it perfectly clear that Government agencies will have authority to furnish facilities and services under the arrangements contemplated by the section.

CHAS. A. WOLVERTON,
CARL HINSHAW,
LEONARD W. HALL,
CLARENCE F. LEA,
J. PERCY PRIEST,

Managers on the Part of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COLE of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the St. Joseph News-Press entitled "Postal Salaries."

Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

WHY BRING THEM UP NOW?

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, the New Deal administration had full control of both the executive branch and the legislative branch of our Government for 14 long years. The New Deal had the votes in Congress to pass any legislation it wished to pass during that time. Today the Republicans have control of the legislative branch. Now President Truman—after 14 years of opportunity and complete power, just three short weeks before the close of the Eightieth Congress, a Congress facing a crowded calendar—comes forward and recommends four important pieces of legislation and

urges their enactment. His belated recommendations embrace—

First. A permanent Federal farm program.

Second. A greatly expanded social-security program.

Third. Federal aid to education.

Fourth. A 75-cent-hourly minimum-wage bill.

Each of these four important pieces of legislation is either complicated or controversial, or both. It will be impossible to give them the consideration they deserve in time for passage at this session of the Congress. They will have to go over for consideration and action until the Eighty-first Congress meets next January. Why bring them up and urge their passage now? Why were they not considered and acted upon during the 14 years the administration had full control? Could it be because a national election is in the offing?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COLE of New York asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. TWYMAN asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous matter in each instance.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a tabulation of Government benefits available to veterans and their dependents, which appeared in the June issue of the Foreign Service Magazine.

Mr. ROHRBOUGH asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the West Union Record, entitled "A New Land Policy."

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include editorials.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. STEFAN asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a short magazine article.

Mr. BATTLE asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter to the Secretary of State, General Marshall.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. COLE of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House of 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

POTATO PRODUCTION

Mr. COLE of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, the Kaw Valley Potato Growers' Association of Kansas is making a sound and constructive proposal to Congress this week. I attended the hearing in the Senate Office Building, at which Emil Heck, of Lawrence, presented the case for our farmers.

The problem is threefold: First, that of maintaining an adequate supply of

this basic food. Second, a support price which will be insurance against the bottom falling out of the market, and, third, preventing an unwieldy surplus.

Bread is the staff of life, but potatoes are the foundation of every man's board. It is right, therefore, that Congress be concerned with the solution of these problems.

The Kaw Valley Association believes that there is danger of an inadequate supply. Scott Kelsey, prominent potato grower of Topeka, recently called to tell me many old-time producers are changing their acreage to other crops. Support prices, therefore, seem to be necessary.

It is on this issue that the Kansas producers are sound. They do not want an incentive support price, but merely insurance. They do not want 90 percent of parity, which, they say, will encourage huge surpluses and production in uneconomic areas, together with the attendant evils of Government buying.

The Kansas potato grower is suggesting a flexible support price, which will be some assurance that the producer will not go bankrupt, meanwhile solving the other difficulties.

In times of high prices and low prices, every man finds potatoes his dish. It is for this reason that the Government is asked to assist the producer for the benefit of the consumer as well. The Kaw Valley producers are suggesting a solution which merits favorable attention.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

STRAINING AT AN AMERICAN GNAT AND SWALLOWING A FOREIGN CAMEL

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to warn the Congress against straining at an American gnat and swallowing a foreign camel.

Two years ago we approved this Tennessee-Tombigbee inland waterway, which when completed will be worth more to the people of the entire Mississippi Valley, from the headwaters of the Missouri and the Mississippi down, as well as along the Illinois, the Great Lakes, and the Ohio, than any other program of its kind ever proposed.

It will also do more for our national defense in providing cheap transportation, as well as a shorter route into our greatest defense plant at Oak Ridge.

Yet, because one or two railroads, which happen to parallel that stream, and that have opposed all water transportation, are protesting, we are threatened with having the small sum provided by the Senate eliminated from the present bill.

I wonder if Members of Congress who voted billions of dollars for ERP, who would vote for \$900,000,000 to send tobacco to Europe, are going to vote to knock out this small appropriation that will do more for our national defense plant at Oak Ridge, and do more for the

interior of this country than any other program of its kind yet proposed.

I wonder if they are going to strain at this American gnat and swallow a foreign camel.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] has expired.

PAYMENT OF SALARIES COVERING PERIODS OF SEPARATION OF CERTAIN PERSONS IMPROPERLY REMOVED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 1486) to provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of May 24, 1948.)

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PUBLICATION OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 599, providing for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6208) to provide for the collection and publication of statistical information by the Bureau of the Census, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6208) to provide for the collection and publication of statistical information by the Bureau of the Census, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require, and I also yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER].

Mr. Speaker, this resolution provides for the consideration of H. R. 6208, a bill to provide for the collection and publication of statistical information by the Bureau of the Census. This bill would

[PUBLIC LAW 623—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 447—2D SESSION]

[S. 1486]

AN ACT

To provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (U. S. C., 1946 edition, title 5, sec. 652), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. (a) No person in the classified civil service of the United States shall be removed or suspended without pay therefrom except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of such service and for reasons given in writing. Any person whose removal or suspension without pay is sought shall (1) have notice of the same and of any charges preferred against him; (2) be furnished with a copy of such charges; (3) be allowed a reasonable time for filing a written answer to such charges, with affidavits; and (4) be furnished at the earliest practicable date with a written decision on such answer. No examination of witnesses nor any trial or hearing shall be required except in the discretion of the officer or employee directing the removal or suspension without pay. Copies of the charges, the notice of hearing, the answer, the reasons for removal or suspension without pay, and the order of removal or suspension without pay shall be made a part of the records of the proper department or agency, as shall also the reasons for reduction in grade or compensation; and copies of the same shall be furnished, upon request, to the person affected and to the Civil Service Commission. This subsection shall apply to a person within the purview of section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended, only if he so elects.

"(b) (1) Any person removed or suspended without pay under subsection (a) who, after filing a written answer to the charges as provided under such subsection or after any further appeal to proper authority after receipt of an adverse decision on the answer, is reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted, shall be paid compensation at the rate received on the date of such removal or suspension, for the period for which he received no compensation with respect to the position from which he was removed or suspended, less any amounts earned by him through other employment during such period, and shall for all purposes except the accumulation of leave be deemed to have rendered service during such period. A decision with respect to any appeal to proper authority under this paragraph shall be made at the earliest practicable date.

"(2) Any person who is discharged, suspended, or furloughed without pay, under section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended, who, after answering the reasons advanced for such dis-

charge, suspension, or furlough or after an appeal to the Civil Service Commission, as provided under such section, is reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such discharge, suspension, or furlough was unjustified or unwarranted, shall be paid compensation at the rate received on the date of such discharge, suspension, or furlough for the period for which he received no compensation with respect to the position from which he was discharged, suspended, or furloughed, less any amounts earned by him through other employment during such period, and shall for all purposes except the accumulation of leave be deemed to have rendered service during such period.

“(3) Any person removed or suspended without pay in a reduction in force who, after an appeal to proper authority, is reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted shall be paid compensation at the rate received on the date of such removal or suspension, for the period for which he received no compensation with respect to the position from which he was removed or suspended, less any amounts earned by him through other employment during such period, and shall for all purposes except the accumulation of leave be deemed to have rendered service during such period. A decision with respect to any appeal to proper authority under this paragraph shall be made at the earliest practicable date.

“(c) Membership in any society, association, club, or other form of organization of postal employees not affiliated with any outside organization imposing an obligation or duty upon them to engage in any strike, or proposing to assist them in any strike, against the United States, having for its objects, among other things, improvements in the condition of labor of its members, including hours of labor and compensation therefor and leave of absence, by any person or groups of persons in said postal service, or the presenting by any such person or groups of persons of any grievance or grievances to the Congress or any Member thereof shall not constitute or be cause for reduction in rank or compensation or removal of such person or groups of persons from said service.

“(d) The right of persons employed in the civil service of the United States, either individually or collectively, to petition Congress, or any Member thereof, or to furnish information to either House of Congress, or to any committee or member thereof, shall not be denied or interfered with.”

Approved June 10, 1948.

61 Stat. 54.
16 U. S. C., Supp. I,
§ 244.

beginning, containing forty-nine thousand one hundred and fifty-three and seventy-nine one-hundredths acres more or less."

Amend section 4 by striking out "lots 2, 3, 4, and 6 of section 33, township 144, range 102," and inserting in lieu thereof "lots 6 and 7, section 33, township 144 north, range 102 west; southeast quarter of southeast quarter, section 32, township 144 north, range 102 west; lots 4 and 5, section 4, township 143, range 102 west; and those parts of lot 1 and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, section 5, township 143 north, range 102 west, that lie north and east of a line running diagonally from the northwest corner of said lot 1 to the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section 5,".

61 Stat. 54.
16 U. S. C., Supp. I,
§ 246.
Conveyance to other
agencies.

Strike out all of section 6 and renumber the remaining sections accordingly.

SEC. 2. Administrative jurisdiction over any of such lands that the Secretary of the Interior finds are not required for exchange purposes as herein provided may be conveyed to other Federal agencies by the Secretary of the Interior without exchange of funds, or if such lands are not required by other Federal agencies they may be conveyed to the State of North Dakota without reimbursement to the United States.

Approved June 10, 1948.

[CHAPTER 438]

JOINT RESOLUTION

June 10, 1948
[H. J. Res. 246]
[Public Law 621]

To authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the one-hundredth anniversary of the poultry industry in the United States.

Poultry industry.
Commemorative
stamp.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to prepare for issuance, during 1948, a special series of 3-cent postage stamps, of such design as he shall prescribe, in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the poultry industry in the United States.

Approved June 10, 1948.

[CHAPTER 439]

JOINT RESOLUTION

June 10, 1948
[H. J. Res. 340]
[Public Law 622]

To authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the American Turners Society in the United States.

American Turners.
Commemorative
stamp.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to prepare for issuance, during 1948, a special series of 3-cent postage stamps, of such design as he shall prescribe, in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the American Turners, which society sponsored physical education and recreation in America.

Approved June 10, 1948.

[CHAPTER 447]

AN ACT

June 10, 1948
[S. 1486]
[Public Law 623]

To provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service.

Government em-
ployees, salaries.
37 Stat. 655.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (U. S. C., 1946 edition, title 5, sec. 652), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. (a) No person in the classified civil service of the United States shall be removed or suspended without pay therefrom except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of such service and for reasons given in writing. Any person whose removal or suspension without pay is sought shall (1) have notice of the same and of any charges preferred against him; (2) be furnished with a copy of such charges; (3) be allowed a reasonable time for filing a written answer to such charges, with affidavits; and (4) be furnished at the earliest practicable date with a written decision on such answer. No examination of witnesses nor any trial or hearing shall be required except in the discretion of the officer or employee directing the removal or suspension without pay. Copies of the charges, the notice of hearing, the answer, the reasons for removal or suspension without pay, and the order of removal or suspension without pay shall be made a part of the records of the proper department or agency, as shall also the reasons for reduction in grade or compensation; and copies of the same shall be furnished, upon request, to the person affected and to the Civil Service Commission. This subsection shall apply to a person within the purview of section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended, only if he so elects.

"(b) (1) Any person removed or suspended without pay under subsection (a) who, after filing a written answer to the charges as provided under such subsection or after any further appeal to proper authority after receipt of an adverse decision on the answer, is reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted, shall be paid compensation at the rate received on the date of such removal or suspension, for the period for which he received no compensation with respect to the position from which he was removed or suspended, less any amounts earned by him through other employment during such period, and shall for all purposes except the accumulation of leave be deemed to have rendered service during such period. A decision with respect to any appeal to proper authority under this paragraph shall be made at the earliest practicable date.

"(2) Any person who is discharged, suspended, or furloughed without pay, under section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended, who, after answering the reasons advanced for such discharge, suspension, or furlough or after an appeal to the Civil Service Commission, as provided under such section, is reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such discharge, suspension, or furlough was unjustified or unwarranted, shall be paid compensation at the rate received on the date of such discharge, suspension, or furlough for the period for which he received no compensation with respect to the position from which he was discharged, suspended, or furloughed, less any amounts earned by him through other employment during such period, and shall for all purposes except the accumulation of leave be deemed to have rendered service during such period.

"(3) Any person removed or suspended without pay in a reduction in force who, after an appeal to proper authority, is reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted shall be paid compensation at the rate received on the date of such removal or suspension, for the period for which he received no compensation with respect to the position from which he was removed or suspended, less any amounts earned by him through other employment during such period, and shall for all purposes except the accumulation of leave be deemed to have rendered service during such period. A decision with respect to any appeal to proper authority under this paragraph shall be made at the earliest practicable date.

Removal from classified civil service.

Notice of charges, etc.

Record of charges, etc.

58 Stat. 390.
5 U. S. C., Supp. I,
§ 863.

Compensation upon reinstatement.

58 Stat. 390.
5 U. S. C., Supp. I,
§ 863.

Membership in organizations of postal employees.

"(c) Membership in any society, association, club, or other form of organization of postal employees not affiliated with any outside organization imposing an obligation or duty upon them to engage in any strike, or proposing to assist them in any strike, against the United States, having for its objects, among other things, improvements in the condition of labor of its members, including hours of labor and compensation therefor and leave of absence, by any person or groups of persons in said postal service, or the presenting by any such person or groups of persons of any grievance or grievances to the Congress or any Member thereof shall not constitute or be cause for reduction in rank or compensation or removal of such person or groups of persons from said service.

Right to petition Congress.

"(d) The right of persons employed in the civil service of the United States, either individually or collectively, to petition Congress, or any Member thereof, or to furnish information to either House of Congress, or to any committee or member thereof, shall not be denied or interfered with."

Approved June 10, 1948.

[CHAPTER 448]

JOINT RESOLUTION

June 11, 1948
[S. J. Res. 231]
[Public Law 624]

To amend section 303 of the Act entitled "An Act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes".

Defense housing, amendment.

54 Stat. 1127; 65 Stat. 363.
42 U. S. C. § 1543 (a).
Emergency housing, Oreg. and Wash.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 303 (a) of the Act entitled "An Act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes", approved October 14, 1940 (Public Law 849, Seventy-sixth Congress), as amended, is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting a colon and the following: "*And provided further*, That moneys derived from the rental and operation of such property and funds from the reserve account established by the Administrator pursuant to this section 303, not exceeding in the aggregate \$10,000,000, shall be available and may be used by the Administrator for expenses found necessary in the provision of stopgap emergency housing in the Portland, Oregon-Vancouver, Washington, area for persons and families displaced as the result of the destruction of the temporary housing at Vanport in Multnomah County, Oregon, and other persons and families in such area rendered homeless as a result of the present flood, and in providing such stopgap emergency housing the Administrator may act without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes."

41 U. S. C. § 5.

Approved June 11, 1948.

[CHAPTER 449]

AN ACT

June 12, 1948
[S. 1641]
[Public Law 625]

To establish the Women's Army Corps in the Regular Army, to authorize the enlistment and appointment of women in the Regular Air Force, Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and in the Reserve components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, and for other purposes.

Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948".

TITLE I

ARMY

SEC. 101. Effective the date of enactment of this title, there is established in the Regular Army a Women's Army Corps, which shall per-

